

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1911—VOL. IV., NO. 13

PRICE TWO CENTS

RAILROAD VALUATION ASKED IN SECURITIES COMMISSION REPORT

President in Message Favors
Findings of Board, Urging
Congress to Consider a
Federal Incorporation Act

PLAN FOR PUBLICITY

Government Ownership Not
Considered and Members
Are Against Quick Change
to Federal Control

WASHINGTON—Full publicity regarding issuance of stocks and bonds by railroads is the chief recommendation of the railroad securities commission, submitted to Congress today by President Taft in a special message. "I heartily concur in the recommendation," writes the President.

The commission has been investigating issuance of stock by railroad companies for more than a year. It declares that federal incorporation of railroads must come, but does not recommend that it be instituted now.

That the interstate commerce commission be given authority to make a valuation of railroads is recommended by the commission. This valuation will serve as a basis for regulation.

Congress is asked to give consideration to a permissive federal incorporation act for railroads engaged in interstate business and the advisability of state authorities working to harmonize existing requirements is emphasized.

The commission did not consider the direct government ownership of roads.

This report has been awaited by the business world with keen expectation as an important contribution to the general railroad regulation. The members of the commission are Arthur T. Hadley, president of Yale University, chairman; Frederick M. Judson, Frederick Strauss, Walter L. Fisher and Balchard H. Meyer, William E. S. Griswold served as secretary. Since the appointment of the commission in August, 1910 Mr. Fisher was named as secretary of the interior.

The commission, in summarizing its report, says:

"Railroad development has gone so far and such a vast volume of securities has already been issued, that the only questions of real importance today are whether, under the conditions which now exist, it is desirable for the federal government to regulate the issue of future securities, and if so, to what extent and in what manner. In other words, the large volume and complex relationships of the outstanding securities, the issue of which has not been regulated at all by the federal government and has not been effectively regulated by the state governments, make it

(Continued on page eight, column one)

CHINA REBELS MAY CHOOSE PREMIER AS TEMPORARY RULER

(By the United Press)

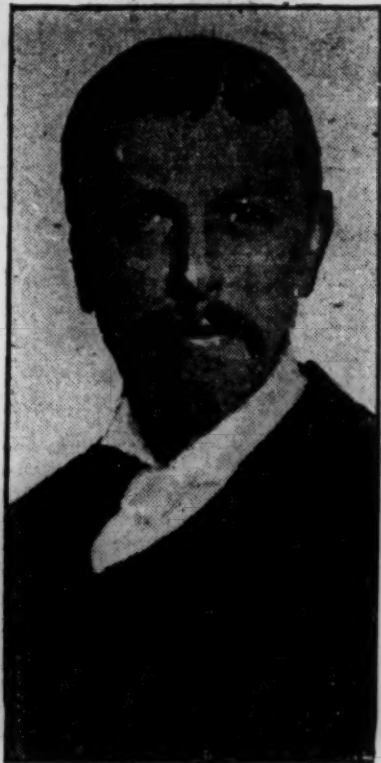
PEKING—Official announcement was made today that Hankow had been selected as the site for the proposed peace conference. Wu Tingfang, former minister to the United States, will represent the revolutionists. It is reported here that the revolutionists will agree to Yuan Shi Kai, the premier, being elected temporary President.

Tang Shao Wi, the government's representative is being held up by a wreck near Chen Ting Fu. Premier Yuan has instructed Tang to hold out for a limited monarchy.

SHANGHAI—News of a battle has just reached here from Hwang-pi, where

(Continued on page four, column seven)

Chairman of Commission Which Reports on Control of Railroad Securities



ARTHUR T. HADLEY

DEMAND FOR DIRECT PRIMARY PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT TAFT

WASHINGTON—Nation-wide primaries to name the Republican presidential candidate were urged on President Taft this afternoon by Walter L. Houser, chairman of the progressive Republican campaign committee, and at the same time a conference was being held in the White House over the movement in Ohio in opposition to Mr. Taft's renomination.

A report that Mr. Taft would withdraw from the presidential contest was in circulation, but was discounted by Mr. Taft's opponents. One of the leaders of the contest against him in the national committee said:

"We thought three days ago that Mr. Taft might quit, but we don't think so now. Everybody on the inside believes that he is going to fight to the last ditch. He wants the renomination more

(Continued on page four, column three)

BILLS TO DEVELOP ALASKA COAL BEDS

WASHINGTON—Immediate development of Alaska coal beds along conservation lines, recommended by Gifford Pinchot as president of the National Conservation Association, is sought in three amendments to the Works Alaska bill, introduced today by Senator La Follette.

Provision is made for staking out a coal claim, like a placer mine, by any adult for 10 years. Another amendment provides for government construction of a railroad costing \$3,000,000 from the Matanuska or Bering sea coal fields, using equipment discarded in Panama. Survey of a route for another government railroad from interior Alaska to the coast is provided in the third.

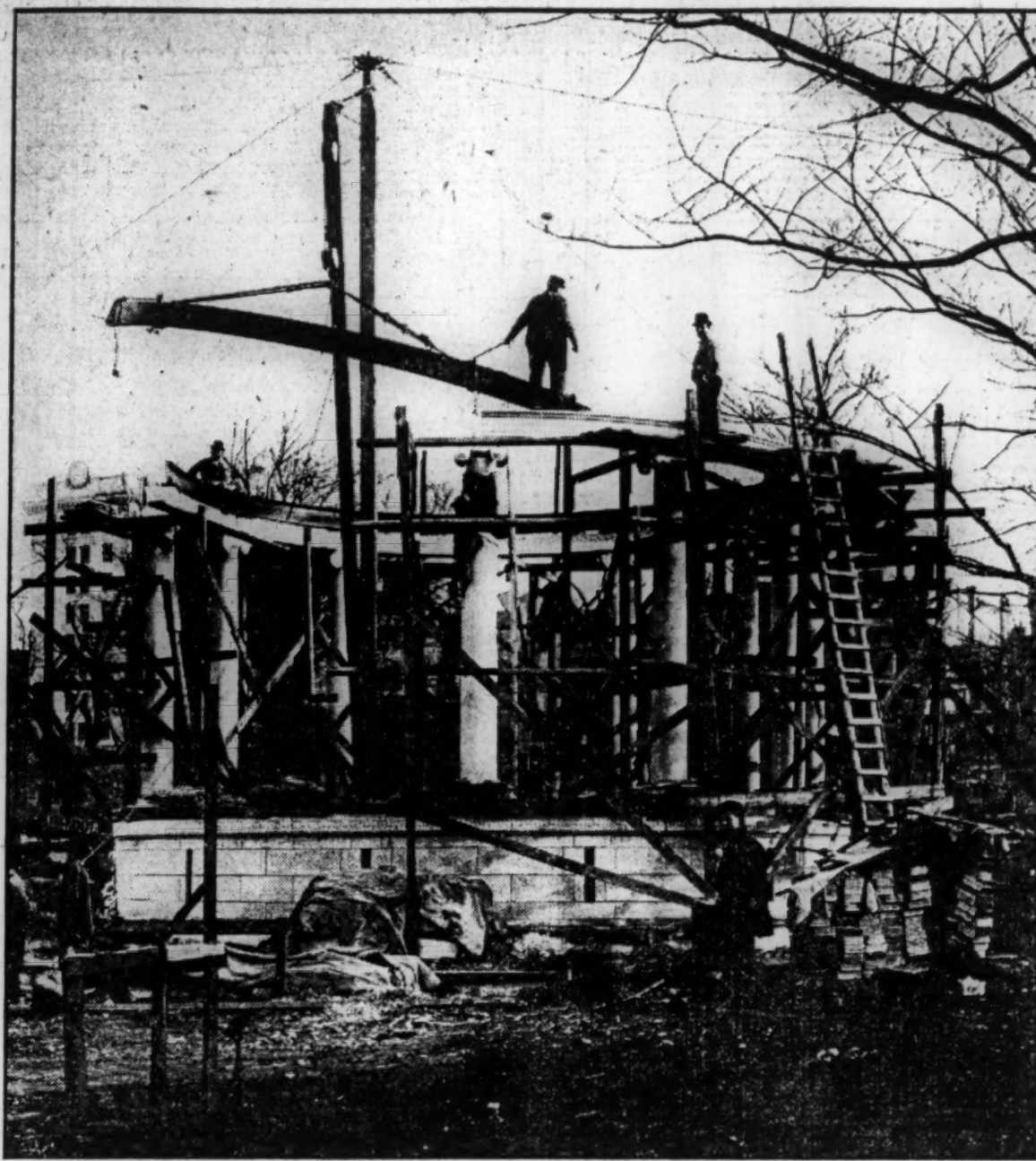
MASSACHUSETTS LOAN LAW UPHOLD

WASHINGTON—The United States supreme court declared valid today the Massachusetts loan law, which makes necessary the written acceptance of an employee's wife or his employer to an assignment of wages.

E. P. BUTE GETS U. S. MARSHAL JOB

WASHINGTON—The President nominated today Eugene P. Bute to be United States marshal for New Hampshire.

BUILDING PARKMAN MEMORIAL ON THE COMMON



Showing general features of structure in which bands will play in the summer

STONE BANDSTAND ON BOSTON COMMON SOON TO BE FINISHED

Work on the new concert grove which is to surround the new Parkman memorial stone bandstand on the Common, will be finished within a month, it is expected. The frame of the bandstand is nearly ready for the covering. It is located in the center of the Common within a few feet of the location of the old stand, near where the two main promenades from Park square to Tremont and West streets, and from Tremont and Boylston streets to the State House, bisect each other.

In the will of the late George F. Parkman, he made a large bequest to be expended on the improvement of Boston Common, and for the past year and a half, contractors have been at work in attempt to remedy the condition of the soil.

D. H. Sullivan, superintendent of public grounds, was named supervisor of the work, and Olmstead Brothers, landscape architects, have been advisers for the work. Over 300 tests of the soil were made and sent to the United States bureau of soil at Washington and their reports as to the condition of the ground on the Common have not been favorable.

OVERRULES SUGAR TRUST DEMURRER

NEW YORK—The demurrers interposed by the American Sugar Refining Company and the other defendants in the suit of the government for the dissolution of that corporation brought under the provision of the Sherman law were overruled today by the United States circuit court.

RAILROAD OVERCHARGES MADE SAME AS REBATES

WASHINGTON—In a decision favoring the Interstate Grain Company of Sioux City, Ia., in its complaint against the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company, the interstate commerce commission today said:

"The commission calls attention to the fact that it is as unlawful for a carrier to overcharge a shipper as it is to give him a rebate. In future the commission will ask for the indictment of companies refusing to admit overcharges. We have assumed that such overcharges generally arose out of the carelessness of some clerk, and that refund would promptly be made upon the attention of the carrier being drawn to the violation of the law of which it was guilty."

"This assumption, however, has evidently been construed by the carriers into a declaration that this provision of the law would not be forced by indictment. Such a conclusion is not justified. We shall hereafter expect that when-

THOUSAND YOUTHS MARCH IN LYNN'S BIG NO-LICENSE PARADE

LYNN, Mass.—A big no-license parade was held in Lynn today starting from City Hall square and marching through the principal streets of the city until noon. The schools of Lynn are closed this week for the December recess, giving the no-license workers an opportunity to gather many hundreds of boys for the parade.

At the start nearly 1000 boys were in the parade, and about 500 carried banners inscribed with "No; Vote No; Make It Five Years," and similar wordings. Charles R. Chase, prominent in Y. M. C. A. work, formed the boys for the parade. The music was furnished by the boys themselves. Eight drum corps were in line, including the English high school drum corps.

The no-license advocates claim a cleaner and more prosperous city in the past four years under no-license than in any like number of years under license. The no-license people have just published a list of the members of their committee. It contains the names of the leading business men of the city. Mayor William P. Conner and members of the municipal council reviewed the parade at the city hall. George W. Phillips was marshal. At 6 o'clock tomorrow morning the polls will be open and voting will continue until 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

MAY BE NO RAILWAY STRIKE

(By the United Press)
LONDON—As a result of a conference between the representatives of the railwaymen's unions and the directors of the railway companies, under the auspices of the Board of Trade, it is believed that the possibility of a strike on the railroads has been averted.

BRING THE NAME OF CLARENCE DARROW INTO BRIBERY CASE

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—During the trial today of Bert H. Franklin, chief detective for the McNamara defense, on a charge of trying to bribe a prospective juror in the McNamara case, the name of Clarence S. Darrow, chief counsel for the McNamaras, was brought into the case. G. N. Lockwood, the man whom Franklin is alleged to have bribed, testified that before the alleged bribe was paid over to him, Franklin said he would have to consult with Mr. Darrow before paying over the money.

Mr. Lockwood testified that after Franklin had made one bribery proposal to him, he went to District Attorney Fredericks and advised him of the proposition. Captain Fredericks advised him, said the witness, "to go through with it" if the bribery proposition was renewed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—With the arrival here today of William J. Burns final work on the evidence to be presented to the federal grand jury was begun. Conferences were held between United States District Attorney Charles W. Miller and Walter Drew of New York, secretary of the National Erectors Association; J. A. G. Badorf, representative of the erectors, and Detective Burns.

A force of United States deputy marshals is standing guard over the documentary evidence seized from the headquarters of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Workers in the raids last spring, and when the United States officers again visited the office and vaults of the association Saturday night and stripped them of everything remaining.

SEEK TO WIDEN MAYNARD STREET

The Middlesex county commissioners petitioned the board of railroad commissioners today for authority to widen from 33 to 40 feet Acton street where it crosses at grade the Marlboro branch of the Fitchburg division of the Boston & Maine railroad in the town of Maynard.

The continued hearing on the plans of the Boston & Eastern railroad goes on this afternoon before the joint board comprising the board of railroad commissioners and the Boston transit commission.

INTERURBAN STOCK SECURED

DALLAS, Tex.—Over \$200,000 of the stock for the Dallas-Corsicana-Waco interurban has been secured.

Newton's Municipal Head Whose Friends Are Rallying to His Support



CHARLES E. HATFIELD

CLOSING OF BOSTON CANADIAN AGENCY IS CALLED POLITICAL ACT

"The closing of the Canadian immigration agencies is purely a political move by Premier Borden, in my opinion," said Thomas Hetherington of New Brunswick, the Boston agent of the Canadian immigration service, this morning.

In pursuance of a plan of the Canadian government to close its long established immigration agencies in the United States Mr. Hetherington, who has his headquarters in the Tremont building, has received orders to close the office on Dec. 30.

"In Canada it is not customary to remove a government employee from office without a specific reason, or unless he has committed a political offense," continued Mr. Hetherington, "and I believe the deposing of the immigrant agents by the Borden administration to be only temporary in order that the present Laurier staff may be replaced later on by men of Mr. Borden's party."

"There can be no question as to the success of the immigration service. Last year over 60,000 immigrants entered Canada carrying an average of \$1000 each. Of these 1300 were sent directly by the Boston office, and as many more through its influence."

"The apprehension that the enormous influx from the United States will result in a strong pro-American sentiment in Canada may seem consistent with the cry of 'American annexation' used by Mr. Borden in his recent campaign, but I do not think that Mr. Borden or his cabinet believe that there is the slightest danger from this source. This anti-American sentiment was aroused merely that the Borden party might swing the election."

It has been offered as a reason for the closing of the agencies that the immigrants from the United States increase the number of the Liberal party antagonistic to Mr. Borden, but I have found that the majority of the immigrants are Republicans, and although they are in favor of better trade relations, since they are protectionists in this country, they become protectionists in Canada—that is, Tories and members of Mr. Borden's party, so that the reason is without foundation.

ELEVENTH OF TAX PAID BY 27 PERSONS AND CORPORATIONS

The report of the board of assessors which was made public today is as follows:

Out of a total tax warrant of \$27,084,861.35, representing a total valuation of \$1,428,334,814, 14 corporations and 13 individuals pay a trifle more than one eleventh of the total amount derived from taxes levied in Boston on real estate and personal property. In addition to these, trustees and others bring the total to about one-sixth of the entire amount assessed. Of the total figures, 14 corporations pay into the city treasury \$2,242,667.72. The 13 individuals referred to contribute as their share \$366,221.80.

The Boston & Albany pays the largest corporation tax, which amounts to \$321,600.60, this being on a total valuation of \$19,534,500 on real estate and \$37,000 on personal estate.

The Edison Electric Illuminating Company pays the biggest personal corporation tax, being assessed on \$12,500,000, this being based on the machinery, etc., used in the operation of its plant. This

(Continued on page 11, column 7)

PARTIZAN POLITICS DECRIED IN APPEAL FOR NEWTON MAYOR

Nine Former Chief Executives of City Urge Re-election of Charles E. Hatfield in Circular Letter to Voters

DEMOCRATS ACTIVE

Supporters of William J. Doherty Hope to Secure Victory Over Republican State Committee Chairman

NEWTON, Mass.—A larger vote than has been cast at a municipal election in several years is expected Tuesday. The campaign here has been waged on partizan lines and the supporters of Mayor Charles E. Hatfield are rallying in large numbers. He is expected to be carried into office for a third term despite the active campaigning that has been done by his Democratic opponent, William J. Doherty.

Nine former mayors of Newton have urged the voters to return Mr. Hatfield in a pamphlet which has been circulated

(Continued on page four, column one)

REVIEW OF TROOPS BY KING AT DELHI IS BRILLIANT SIGHT

(By the United Press)

DELHI, India—All is in readiness for the great durbar ceremony on Tuesday and Delhi is like a scene from the "Arabian Nights." The streets are gorgeously decorated and the population has risen from 200,000 to nearly half a million. Prices at the leading hosteleries average \$100 a day although special rates of \$80 a day are made to visitors who remain three weeks.

The British and native regular troops and the escorts of native rulers, fill the streets, mingling with the crowds made up of representatives of many races. Horses, mules, elephants and bullocks carts block the thoroughfares and above the babble of innumerable languages can be heard the familiar "honk, honk" of motor cars, the one modern note.

Limosines have become popular among the native rulers, who use them to transport their women through the streets so that the ladies may peep at the crowds without being seen.

King George and Queen Mary this morning reviewed the troops and presented new colors to several regiments. The ceremony was brilliant. Most of the native rulers were present and specially screened pavilions were provided for their wives and daughters.

This afternoon their majesties attended the final game of the polo tournament. A state banquet will be held tonight.

On Sunday their majesties attended the church parade services in the military camp, at which 8000 troops were present. The King and Queen received an enthusiastic welcome. The Bishop of Lahore, who preached, emphasized the love borne by the peoples of India for the King-Emperor and Queen-Empress.

MAYOR FAVORS BOSTON GARBAGE CONCERN'S OFFER

Mayor Fitzgerald declared today in favor of granting Boston's 10-year garbage contract to the Boston Disposal Company, whose bid was \$11,000 higher than that of the Boston Development and Sanitary Company of Brooklyn. He made the announcement after the receipt of a communication from George W. Anderson, attorney for the Boston Disposal Company, setting forth the reasons why that company believed the contract should be awarded to it.

Mr. Anderson's letter was in the form of a reply to arguments presented last week by counsel for the Boston Development and Sanitary Company. The mayor said that the Boston business men had signified their willingness to put capital into the enterprise and he believed that the Boston concern should be given the preference even though there was \$11,000 difference in the contract price.

WOULD ABOLISH THE COUNCIL

Representative Haines of Medford filed at the State House today on behalf of Henry Sterling, a Massachusetts labor leader, a bill calling for the abolition of the Governor's council and another bill providing for the establishment of a council to be composed of leaders of important state departments and similar to the British cabinet.

The bill for the abolition of the Governor's council provides the functions of that body should be performed by the House of Representatives.

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WHEN PROGRESS IS IMPEDED BY HEAVY HAND OF THE PAST

The Question Arises Whether Historic Remains Shall Halt the Onward March of Modern Improvements

OVER CONSERVATISM

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

THE title "Old World Progress and New World Conservatism" comes as near to what we wish to describe as we are able to get at present; perhaps "Vicarious Conservatism" would be more accurate, but we mean the distinction between the view that a community must take of certain accompaniments and evidences of its past and that which is taken by those outside, on whom the remains of such a past make no personal impression in daily life beyond that of the historical or esthetic. It is one thing to go for a few weeks or months to look at ancient ruins and palaces, but it is quite another to live among them. The past, as it is called, has its place and use, but the present has as well.

When one uses in Italy, as one generally does, Hare's capital "Walks," one cannot help but notice how the author now and then deprecates the modern Roman as not preserved some monument of antiquity and that the Florentine of today has not kept some such survival of the past as the Mercato Vecchio. We share Mr. Hare's regret; without doubt it would be much more interesting and much more agreeable to the eye if many of the old buildings had been preserved, all the more so because many that have been substituted for them prove by no means a betterment in outward appearance or in wise outlay of money. Modern Italy has made the same elephantine mistakes in spending money that imperial Rome did in architecture and sculpture; both have mistaken extravagance of dimension for impressiveness of quality, both have been without the Greek instinct for symmetrical moderation. But this is in no way true of much that the new Italy has done, and the issue is defined when we see a spectator like Mr. Hare objecting really on the score that a nation has thought of something beside the spectacle.

Which will you have, drains or temples? It is easy enough to answer this question when we do not have to live near the place where the drains are eloquently absent and where the temples rest in silent beauty, but the only man that has a right to answer this question

is he that lives continuously where its solution must operate. So far as mere enjoyment goes, so far as a certain kind of interest is concerned, we are all on the side of the temples and the palaces; they are extremely picturesque and tell a good deal that is useful, but then we have the guide-book in our hand, we have simply to go back to our hotel and we pay none of the taxes. It is wonderful what a high note of severity one can strike that has not to think of his tax-bill.

But a nation cannot be blamed if it object to looking on its public function as that of a curiosity shop and its objection is founded on the universal instinct for progressive existence, for more air and more light. This feeling on the part of a people is expressed in J. E. Crawford Fitch's book on certain little travelled islands in the Mediterranean, when he says it must be an oppressive thing to live beneath the weight of the past. This comment is not to be taken as stating all the case, because, in our opinion, the past is very valuable for the living things that it hands to the present; there is, in fact, no past. Furthermore, unimportant as this paper may be, we would not even by so little seem to stand on the side of the childish and dangerous idea that because a thing is new it must have some peculiar virtue. "Tabulae novae" have been cried about the world for many centuries and the various experiments that they have expressed have not been all of those of beneficent triumph. Conservatism of a kind is always necessary, but it must not be that of the weight of the past; it must not drag back, but must furnish help in going forward.

The Italians, through a long and complex history more broken and disturbed perhaps than that of any part of Europe, have come in a peculiar measure to be loaded with the hand of the past. If the most careless pause a moment to reflect what accretions of misrule and mistake, ancient, medieval and modern, have sought to wrap themselves about the movements of a national Italy, they can see that the Italian today that wishes his country to work out its problem, is forced to look to many monuments of the past as so much lumber, that the political and economical problem might be put as a choice between museums and constitutions, and we know from the common experience of the world as it is today that his decision must be for constitutions. He will mis-use and misunderstand them without a doubt, and do as all have done, a great many things that wisdom will some day show him were all wrong, nevertheless his instinct is toward the light. Among the acts that will form part of the new freedom of movement will be some that come under our subject matter; he will have razed castles, temples, city walls, palaces and archeologists and historians will have lamented it. With those laments we confess to having a great deal of sympathy, but we must handle some city walls in the next paragraph.

The reader knows that up to 50 or 60 years ago it was no difficult thing to find in Italy cities the old parts of which were girt virtually with the walls that have encompassed them for centuries when the battle of Azincourt was fought. What their interest was for the student of politics and history the economist and the artist a great literature of description attest, but these walls have been falling ever since the time of which we speak, and their downfall has correspondingly raised the indignation of many. Now let us suppose that down the Westminster side of Piccadilly from the end of the Green park to the circus there stretches a fine thick ancient wall, some 10 feet or 15 thick at base, with pent houses built against it on either side, with bastions and gateways projecting at intervals, shutting off a great deal of light with its height and with it a good deal of air, harboring smells, those trusty sires of ancientness, interfering with public high streets and with the private dwellings, restricting the trader and the artisan alike in their projects and daily work and them that have laid by a little money and seek comfortable shelter.

Conceive of such a wall running along the side of Fifth avenue or through the banking district of Chicago, and then picture to yourself what attitude would be assumed if some gentlemen from foreign parts insisted that it was a shame to clean things out. By this simple process we can at least guess at the position taken in many cases by the modern Italian, a position that is very much more than merely the uneducated man's flouting of the past and what he really knows that he owes to it. In some or many cases this position is the outcome of ignorance, no doubt, but

HOUSES AND STREETS OF BOSTON THAT LIVE IN THE HISTORY OF THE CITY



(By courtesy of the Boston City Club.)

The Sheafe house, Essex, corner Columbia street. Essex was laid out in 1708, from Newbury (now Washington street), and extended to Windmill point. In 1775, it was known as Auchmuty street, and in 1804 the east end was called Beach street. In 1880, from South through South Street court, it was extended to Federal street (now Atlantic avenue), opposite the South station. In this extension General Knox's house was torn down. All the streets to the left of Harrison avenue in a southerly direction to Dover street were made from material from Pemberton hill, and were filled in by the South Cove Corporation. The United States Hotel, Worcester and Old Colony depots, many churches, schools and fine residences were built on this territory. The Sheafe house was occupied by the family and was later the headquarters of Lord Percy, who it is said planned the campaign of Lexington and Concord here. It was torn down a number of years ago, and a large business structure now occupies its site.

WOOL MEN MEET FOR TARIFF REPORT

WASHINGTON—Representatives of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers are gathering in Washington in anticipation of the report of the tariff board on schedule K. K being made public this week. They fear the report will justify the President in recommending to Congress that it can safely reduce the duties on schedule K.

There is nothing that the wool manufacturers can do now as the report of the board is practically completed and cannot be changed, no matter what representations are made; but they will begin work on Congress to try to induce the Republicans to resist the passage of the bill that the Democrats will at once bring in.

BAY STATE ASKS FOR PEACE PACTS

WASHINGTON—A petition for the ratification of the peace treaties has been received by Senator Crane of Massachusetts.

It contains more than 2000 names of Massachusetts citizens and was brought here by James L. Tryon, secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society.

when it is taken by a great many in a community it must have a significance. The system of reasoning in political and economic matters in one country it is never safe to apply in another, at all events for purposes of criticism; the seeming iconoclasm that has excuse in Italy, on the contrary, has none in the United States, where history is too recent to show that the monuments of the past can be in any way neglected, but the difference is that in the latter country very few, if any, of such monuments have any other lesson than of a racial decorum and of a political self-control that the present generation are too much without. Weights should oppress no country, but in all cases the wise thing is to determine what is an oppressive weight and what a strong foundation.

PLAYHOUSE NEWS

A striking feature of Mme. Simone's acting, and a feature that was confirmed in a talk with the distinguished visiting player, is her profound respect for the intelligence of her hearers. She believes it an imposition to use certain tricks of expression with which many players seek to "point" their lines.

She takes no credit upon herself for this attitude, saying that it would be an insult to her hearers if she were to try to convey to them through facial expression or pose an impression that would impair the logic of the situation were the opposing character to catch a glimpse of her face.

"M. Bernstein is just like his plays, big, crude, direct," said Mme. Simone. "I cannot tell how he comes to write such simple and powerful plays, except that he is just like that. He sees everything in crude and unpleasant wholes, you may say, but he sees them whole. This gives him his wonderful ability to construct the big scene that is in all his plays. How delicately, logically and inevitably they move to their tragic conclusion!"

"I do not blame people for wanting a happy-ending to their plays," she added with ingenious illogic, after a moment before declaring that certain plays must end tragically. "When I go to the theater, I do hope that the dear people of the play who are having so much trouble will come out all right at the end."

"But when the author writes a tragic part and withholds sympathy from his heroine, makes her out a little animal, the actress has no right to try to gain sympathy for such a character. Such a woman as Marie in 'The Thief' does not deserve much sympathy."

"Although she makes love for her husband an excuse for her thefts from her hostess, if she were a really fine woman she would have found some honest way of letting her husband know that she could not afford to dress as he liked to have her. No, she is not nice, and she plays a game all the time. The part

should not be played with an appeal for sympathy; that falsifies the character and is unfair to the author.

"I am so glad you think that the audience really enjoyed the performance Monday evening as an example of French art. It is so that it must be looked at if the full pleasure is to be forthcoming for the audience. Bernstein's plays are wholly Parisian in their point of view, and must be enjoyed in this way if they are to be enjoyed most."

Peckham College of Expression
Dr. Herbert E. Peckham, president of Peckham College of Expression, Boston, is delivering his course of lectures on the philosophy of expression and wishes to extend the opportunity to attend them to all who may be interested in this particular field of work. They are free to the public; and are given at the college, 413 Huntington chambers, every Thursday morning at 11 o'clock. The title of the lecture for Dec. 14 will be "The Intellect—Creation in the Personal" and the title of the lecture for the date Jan. 4 (after the holiday vacation) will be "The Intellect—Creation in the Universal." The titles of the others will be announced from time to time as they are to be delivered. These lectures are of especial interest to parents and educators who are either consciously or unconsciously beginning to recognize that the present "methods of educating" are not completely productive of the positive results which they have the right to expect from these methods.

MILWAUKEE MAN IS CHOSEN.
SOHENECTADY, N. Y.—Charles A. Mullen of Milwaukee has been appointed commissioner of public works by Mayor-elect George R. Lunn, the Socialist executive. Mr. Mullen has been superintendent of street construction and repairs under the Seidel administration in Milwaukee.

GRIDIRON CLUB PUTS POLITICIANS ON ITS FUN-MAKING 'GRILL'

WASHINGTON—Insurgency, which in a spirit of fun soared high enough to bring about the "recall" of a supreme court, marked the Gridiron Club dinner on Saturday night. After the mock court had been established the sugar trust was placed on trial. The trust's attorney sought to call attention to the law in the case. He was chided by the chief justice with, "We make our own laws." The trust was convicted and ordered "pulled apart."

The Steel trust was the next victim. The president of the trust was sentenced to four hours' private conversation with the attorney-general. Genuine grand opera by the Gridiron quartet and chorus was a novel feature of the entertainment. "Faust," some what condensed, was the act, but it was distorted greatly.

An appeal for an injunction to prevent Col. Bryan from again running for the presidency was denied by "Justice" Ald-

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rich, who said: "Oh, let him run! What difference does it make?"
"Attorney General Wickensham" asked for an injunction to restrain Champ Clark from annexing Canada, but one of the justices suggested reciprocal action by inviting Canada to annex Champ Clark.

A petition to prevent the Taft boomers from taking the presidential nomination from Mr. La Follette was denied on the ground that "it is no crime to take candy from a child."

There was a sensation among the guests when Colonel Bryan was unexpectedly introduced and in a brief speech repudiated all the doctrines which have made him famous.

He declared his admiration for Mr. Harmon, his friendship for Champ Clark and his sympathy for Mr. Underwood, but asserted that his vote would be for Mr. Taft.

In the commotion which followed it was discovered that Col. Bryan had been successfully impersonated by a great American actor, who justified the deception by declaring that Col. Bryan was also a great actor.

In the stirring ballad of "Barbara Frietie" adapted for this occasion, was shown the rough window of the little cottage in Frederick, Md., when Stonewall Jackson's troops passed through the old town.

With melodramatic effect the troops halted, the musketry crashed and the leader declaimed against staidism.

President Taft was among the number of prominent men who attended. The Gridiron Club is composed of newspaper correspondents stationed at Washington. The dinner was held at the New Willard Hotel.

BAKING CAKE FOR THE TAFT FAMILY

DALLAS, Tex.—In response to a request from the White House Miss Hattie Brandenburg of this city is making a fruit cake for the Taft family. Just before the holidays in 1910 Miss Brandenburg baked a fruit cake and sent it to the President. Much to the surprise of Miss Brandenburg she recently received a letter from the White House, asking if it would be possible to get another, one of her fruit cakes.

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Are You to Travel?

The Monitor's Hotel and Travel Department is organized to serve the interests of Monitor readers. Its acquaintance with hotels and transportation lines is extensive and its facilities complete. It will gladly supply information concerning hotels, resorts and lines of travel in any part of the world. If contemplating a journey the Department will gladly send you, free of charge, such information as you desire. If you desire information about winter resorts, write us whether you wish sea or inland locations at home or abroad; and price you wish to pay. We will be glad to make reservations for you for dates desired.

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AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"Ten-Hur."
CASTLE SQUARE—"Are You a Mason?"
COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady."
HOLLIS—"The Seven Sisters."
E. F. KEITH—"Vanderbilt."
MAJESTIC—"Everyman."
PARK—"The Rich-Quick Wallflower."
PLYMOUTH—"Miss Simcox."
SHUBERT—"The Blue Bird."
TREMONT—"Dr. De Luxe."

BOSTON CONCERTS

TUESDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., Theodore Thomas Orchestra of Chicago; Albert Spalding, soloist.
WEDNESDAY—Symphony hall, 3 p. m., violin recital, Miss Kathleen Parlow.
THURSDAY—Fenway Court, 3 p. m., concert by Miss Alice Nielsen, soprano, and George Proctor, pianist.
STEINERT hall, 8:15 p. m., sonata recital, David Mannes, violinist, and Clara Mannes, pianist.
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., ninth symphony rehearsal, Alwyn Schroeder, soloist.
SATURDAY—Symphony hall, 8 p. m., ninth symphony concert, Alwyn Schroeder, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

MONDAY, 8 p. m.—"Carmen."
WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m.—"Faust."
FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—"Lavinia."
SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"Thais."

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Red Widow."
BELASCO—David Warfield.
CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."
COLLIER—"Runtz Pulls the Strings."
CRITIC—"Pussers-By."
DAILY—"Kidding."
EMPIRE—Ethel Barrymore.
HARRIS—"The Garden of Allah."
HIPPODROME—Spectacles.
Hudson—"Miss Helen Ware."
KNICKERBOCKER—"The Siren."
LIBERTY—"The Little Rebel."
LYCEUM—Mme. Nadjimora.
LYRIC—"Little Boy Blue."
MAXINE ELLIOTT—Irish players.
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Pink Lady."
NEW YORK—"The Enchantress."
PARK—"The Quaker Girl."
REPUBLIC—"The Wonders."
THIRTY-NINTH—"The Million."
WALLACK—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—Frances Starr.
CORT—"Master of the House."
GRAND—Gertrude Elliott.
LA SALLE—"Louisiana Lou."
HILTON—"Snobs."
LYRIC—"As a Man Thinks."
MAYOR—"Baby Mine."
OLYMPIC—"Standing Pat."
OPERA HOUSE—Marguerite Sylva.
POWER—"The New Code."
STUDEBAKER—"Excuse Me."

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE BATTING AND FIELDING AVERAGES FOR 1911

[illegible]

INDIVIDUAL BATTING											SECOND BASEMEN						
Name and club.	G.	AB.	R.	H.	TR.	2B.	3B.	HR.	SH.	S.F.	PC.						
Connington, Lowell	146	492	28	138	28	10	6	24	2	23	350	Connington, Brockton	286	349	21	9	
Needham, Worcester	114	431	76	151	27	27	8	13	33	350	Needham, Worcester	47	116	136	9	1	
Fongia, Lowell	114	431	76	151	27	27	8	13	33	350	Fongia, Lowell	133	173	10	1	1	
Hickman, Brockton	94	392	83	135	180	26	10	2	4	23	349	Hickman, Fall R.	68	285	200	20	9
Harmon, Lowell	76	318	57	107	16	16	1	1	1	1	349	Harmon, Lowell	117	173	10	1	1
Howard, Brockton	50	187	22	64	87	12	4	1	10	9	342	Howard, Brockton	127	177	201	21	1
Pearson, Lawrence	37	97	14	44	53						342	Pearson, Lawrence	76	204	240	23	9
Wright, Brockton	76	318	57	107	16	16	1	1	1	1	342	Wright, Brockton	117	173	10	1	1
Wilson, Worcester	20	154	28	51	30						342	Wilson, Worcester	117	173	10	1	1
Luster, Lawrence	78	243	32	87	125	15	7	1	4	8	325	Luster, Lawrence	117	173	10	1	1
Wright, Brockton	76	318	57	107	16	16	1	1	1	1	325	Wright, Brockton	117	173	10	1	1
Proffer, Haverhill	20	50	7	15	3	3	16	12			325	Proffer, Haverhill	20	50	7	15	3
Sweet, N. Bedford	24	62	9	22	10	1	1	1	1	1	325	Sweet, N. Bedford	24	62	9	22	10

THIRD BASEMEN									
Boordman, Brook	116	148	257	21	3	9	9	9	9
Benton, N. Bedford	21	22	31	3	9	9	9	9	9
Cargo, Lynn	51	21	63	5	9	9	9	9	9
Chapman, W. Bedford	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Hagan, Lawrence	100	125	241	25	9	9	9	9	9
Marshall, Lynn	39	32	72	10	9	9	9	9	9
McDonald, Brockton	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
W. Wilson, N.B.-Ha.	75	87	110	21	9	9	9	9	9
Bunting, Worcester	122	153	239	42	9	9	9	9	9
Chapman, W. Bedford	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Kopf, Fall River	87	120	183	42	9	9	9	9	9
Merrill, H.N.-R.	63	64	90	25	9	9	9	9	9

McGovern, Lynn		115	41	28	124	150	21	3	1	15	20	302		
Walsh, Fall River	117	451	71	135	255	20	1	12	10	13	19	29		
Mead, Fall River	117	451	71	135	255	20	1	12	10	13	19	29		
Mann, Lynn	110	312	37	83	130	21	3	24	8					
Devine, Fall River	117													
Wheeler, Worcester	117	65	30	163	21	6	30	28	26	292				
Long, Haverhill	43	180	21	52	61	1	8	4						
Wheeler, Fall River	117													
Grub, Haverhill	66	242	40	99	114	12	6	7	6	7	283			
Andrew, Haverhill-Worcester	119	440	70	125	136	22	3	17	25	34				
Wheeler, Fall River	117													
Grub, Fall River-Worcester	37	216	41	61	77	10	3	13	11	282				

Strands, Lynn Bedford	233	40	100	117	18	3	25	6	282
Hans, Worcester	101	40	117	132	18	4	3	20	6
Kogge, Haverhill	18	50	10	14	16				
Hopkins, Worcester	18	50	10	14	16				
Kopf, Fall River	87	242	65	95	112	13			
Carro, Lynn	125	446	80	124	135	18			
McIntire, Worcester	87	242	65	95	112	13			
Huston, Lowell	84	260	45	72	105	11			
Buzick, Lowell-Lynn	82	261	45	72	105	11			
Strands, Lynn	126	447	80	124	135	18			
Phoenix, Lawrence	126	447	80	124	135	18			
Phoenix, Bedford	126	447	80	124	135	18			
Reynolds, Law-Ha-St	126	447	80	124	135	18			

OUTFIELDERS									
Callahan, Lynn-F.R.-Ho	46	93	33	6	1				
Strands, Lynn	67	90	12	1					
Merrill, Ha-N.Rod	43	81	7	1					
Strands, Lynn	43	81	7	1					
Ganley, Haverhill	21	26	5	1					
Weaver, F.R.-Wor.	41	80	2						
Strands, Brockton	31	246	20						
Howard, Brockton	22	34	3						
Lawmeyer, Wor.	15	33	3						
Barrett, Haverhill	14	27	1						
Strands, Lynn	14	27	1						
Reynolds, Law-Ha-St	15	33	3						

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Angela, Worcester	15	15	40	45	3	2	2	208	McAfee, N. Bedford	73	116	7	8		
Brady, New Bedford	15	15	40	45	3	2	2	208	McAfee, Lynn	124	276	10	10		
Snyder, New Bedford	34	144	11	37	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wright, Lowell	19	144	11	37	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Wright, Lawrence	124	144	11	37	47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Callahan, Lynn-Fall River	68	254	29	64	86	24	4	4	4	4	4	4	4		
Ulrich, Lawrence	67	203	40	49	145	20	6	5	13	248	Herrickson, Brockton	134	134	12	92
Wallace, Lawrence	125	410	60	102	147	19	8	8	19	29	244	Luster, Lawrence	36	33	
Logan, Lynn	114	387	39	102	147	19	8	8	19	29	244	Lyons, N. Bedford	51	51	
Logan, Lynn	114	387	39	102	147	19	8	8	19	29	244	Lyons, N. Bedford	51	51	
Carlstrom, Lawrence	129	428	78	107	146	16	4	5	18	22	244	Lyons, N. Bedford	51	51	

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Hollis, Haverhill	21	87	32	20	1	1	3	230	
Merrill, Haverhill-New Bedford	17	107	8	4	1	1	13	3	230
Wheeler, New Bedford	117	422	41	90	137	7	19	2	14
Ganley, Haverhill	21	175	11	17	21	1	10	5	230
Beaton, New Bedford	19	89	89	1	1	1	1	1	230
Leary, Worcester	17	150	6	11	14	1	1	4	230
Van Dyke, Worcester	42	167	9	23	30	5	1	1	215
Walbridge, Brockton	72	233	21	49	57	8	1	10	4
Harshbarger, Haverhill	40	105	4	22	23	1	1	1	215
Hale, Worcester	40	184	1	22	23	10	3	1	215
Lawrence, Brock-N. Bedford	45	114	3	23	30	7	7	1	204
Howard, Lawrence	31	96	11	19	26	4	4	1	193
Perkins, Fall River-Haverhill	38	89	13	17	26	3	2	1	193
Lawrence, Brockton-Lynn	41	135	23	30	3	3	8	1	189
Pfeffer, Haverhill	21	92	1	21	26	3	7	2	189
Whisler, Haverhill-New Bedford	37	101	5	18	21	3	3	1	189
Twinn, Brockton	33	93	6	16	18	1	4	1	172
Swormstedt, Lynn-Haver-Wor	18	41	1	1	1	1	1	1	172
Welch, Lynn	33	88	6	15	26	7	2	6	170
Welch, Fall River-Lynn	33	88	6	15	26	7	2	6	170
PITCHERS									
Abbott, Lynn	27	11	75						1,000
Rhine, Fall River	38	7	98						2,000
Harshbarger, Lynn	38	1	100						2,000
Grove, Haverhill	13	9	29						1,970
Reiger, F.R.-Lynn	33	10	66						2,970
Abbott, Brockton	38	1	100						2,970
Harrington, Lynn	36	15	86						3,970
Hale, Worcester	40	4	92						5,970
Lawrence, Brockton	38	1	96						6,970
Griffith, N. Bedford	28	5	101						4,960
Penfson, Lawrence	20	14	87						4,960
Wheeler, Haverhill	20	14	87						4,960
Wolfgang, Lowell	36	26	119						6,960
Welch, Lawrence	18	10	30						6,960

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George, Haverrhill	1	2	269	Warwick, Lowell	8	6	321	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	270	Ward, River	10	6	322	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	271	Ward, River	10	6	323	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	272	Ward, River	10	6	324	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	273	Ward, River	10	6	325	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	274	Ward, River	10	6	326	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	275	Ward, River	10	6	327	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	276	Ward, River	10	6	328	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	277	Ward, River	10	6	329	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	278	Ward, River	10	6	330	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	279	Ward, River	10	6	331	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	280	Ward, River	10	6	332	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	281	Ward, River	10	6	333	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	282	Ward, River	10	6	334	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	283	Ward, River	10	6	335	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	284	Ward, River	10	6	336	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	285	Ward, River	10	6	337	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	286	Ward, River	10	6	338	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	287	Ward, River	10	6	339	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	288	Ward, River	10	6	340	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	289	Ward, River	10	6	341	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	290	Ward, River	10	6	342	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	291	Ward, River	10	6	343	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	292	Ward, River	10	6	344	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	293	Ward, River	10	6	345	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	294	Ward, River	10	6	346	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	295	Ward, River	10	6	347	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	296	Ward, River	10	6	348	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	297	Ward, River	10	6	349	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	298	Ward, River	10	6	350	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	299	Ward, River	10	6	351	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	300	Ward, River	10	6	352	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	301	Ward, River	10	6	353	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	302	Ward, River	10	6	354	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	303	Ward, River	10	6	355	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	304	Ward, River	10	6	356	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	305	Ward, River	10	6	357	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	306	Ward, River	10	6	358	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	307	Ward, River	10	6	359	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	308	Ward, River	10	6	360	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	309	Ward, River	10	6	361	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	310	Ward, River	10	6	362	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462
Marjorie, Lawrence	1	2	311	Ward, River	10	6	363	Webb, Lawrence	6	7	462

President W. DeWitt Hyde that the honor of the proposed Gen. E. W. Hyde athletic building, which is to be connected with the new Bowdoin gymnasium, has added \$10,000 to his previous gift of \$25,000, thus making the total \$35,000.

mont of \$200,000. This makes the total amount subscribed for the erection of the new gymnasium and athletic building about \$115,000. The bids of a number of large contracting companies have been received and the work is to begin in about three years and will go to Toledo, where he may be appointed manager. Winchell goes to Dayton, Callahan to New Orleans and Reisigl to New Haven.

considered and it is now probable that when the gymnasium committee meets Dec. 21, as planned, the contract will be awarded. The plans call for one of the finest and best equipped gymnasiums in the province.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HOCKEY

and athletic buildings in New England and will be a great addition to the equipment of the college.

TO COACH BROWN'S FIVE.
PROVIDENCE, R. I.—John Russell

VICTORIA, B. C.—British Columbia's hockey championships will begin during the first week in January, when the initial match in the Pacific coast series will be played. Announcement to this effect has been made by Frank Patrick,

Our entire building, 8 floors, basement and sun-parade, is filled with goods that make the most acceptable gifts for the whole family.

FOR OUT-DOOR SPORTS

They, captain of last year's football team, also of last year's basketball team, Brown University, has just been appointed coach of the Brown basketball team, and Florence Harvey of Newport the former Newport Naval Reserve team was appointed assistant coach.

LICENSE AN ISSUE IN ELECTIONS IN THIRTEEN CITIES

(Continued from page one)

through the city. It is pointed out here that to Mr. Hatfield more than to any other man is due the elimination of partisan politics from the conduct of the city's affairs during past years.

The former mayors deem the party politics that have been brought into the present campaign, saying in part:

"The injection of partisan political methods will result in a political battle at city hall instead of a business administration. Can you take a chance of this? Do you share for the progress of the city by voting for Charles E. Hatfield for mayor and all the Republican nominees for the board of aldermen.

"The candidates nominated at the Republican primaries—some of whom are members of the Democratic party—will if elected, endeavor to continue this work; to introduce further economies and greater efficiency; to reduce rather than increase the tax rate. They hope to secure a centralization and improvement of the system of purchasing the city supplies; to maintain the streets, parks and playgrounds in condition to meet the increasing demands upon them; to continue the high standard of the schools with all possible consistent economy."

The campaign pamphlet is signed by Herman M. Burr, Herman E. Hibbard, John A. T. no, Henry E. Bothfield, Edward B. Wilson, John W. Weeks, Alonzo R. Weed, Edgar W. Warren, George Hutchinson.

LICENSE AN ISSUE IN ELECTIONS IN THIRTEEN CITIES

In 13 cities of the state where municipal elections will be held Tuesday friends of the various candidates are today making their final effort of the campaign. In several places, notably Worcester, Lynn and Salem, the license issue is playing a dominant part and the no-license champions are preparing for big final rallies tonight.

Contest in Worcester

In Worcester George F. Brooks, president of the board of aldermen, the Republican candidate for mayor, will have David F. O'Connell for his opponent. Mr. O'Connell ran last year on the Democratic ticket, but was defeated by a small margin. There is much interest in the election and close contests in about every ward in the city. In ward 7 the Rev. John L. Sewall is making a vigorous campaign for a place on the school committee.

License Issue in Lynn

Lynn's chief interest in her municipal election centers in the contest to keep the city in the no-license column for a fifth year. A no-license committee, composed of prominent business and professional men, has been actively working for weeks holding rallies in halls and on street-corners and today is making its final plea for no-license, at the same time pointing out the necessity of no-license voters attending the polls tomorrow.

There is no mayoral contest this year in Lynn which is now under the commission form of government and does not elect a mayor this year. Two commissioners are to be voted for, however. Herbert C. Bayrd, the present commissioner of public property, wants a reelection, and John J. Joyce is rival candidate for that position. Thomas Campbell, the present commissioner of water works, is also after a reelection, and his position is being contested by Arthur W. Santry. There are four candidates for the school committee, M. W. Chace, H. M. Newhall, Eliza J. Hitchcock and John M. Harney.

Malden has a four-cornered mayoralty contest, the candidates being Dr. George L. Farrell, who has twice before been a candidate for mayor, Frank M. Sawtell, Chairman Charles R. Elder of the board of assessors, and Chairman William T. Hill of the board of aldermen. There is a three-cornered contest for two positions on the school committee. Miss Ella G. Wilcox and George H. Johnson seek reelection and Dr. John J. Corbett is third candidate. Contests for aldermen exist in ward 1 between Herbert E. Smith and William H. Wood, in ward 5 between John G. Tilden and John B. Robbins, and in ward 7 between Louis Ginsburg, Charles R. Hutchinson, Charles Mensioner and Henry I. Morrison for the one office.

In Melrose Charles E. French, president of the board of aldermen, and former Alderman Thomas H. Gilman are opponents for mayor in an apparently close contest. There is a seven-cornered contest for aldermen-at-large to fill four vacancies. J. Sidney Hitchins and Dr. John Dike seeking reelection, former Aldermen Leslie F. Keene, F. W. Calkins and William A. Carrie, Alderman Arthur J. Whalen and Harry C. Woodall as the other candidates.

With Mayor Charles S. Taylor having still another year left to serve of his first term, principal interest in Medford centers in the aldermanic contests. For aldermen-at-large contests exist in ward 1 between Fred L. Willard and James R. Burpee, and in ward 7 between Henry Senter and Roy R. Burnham. Wards 2, 4 and 6 will have no contests for ward aldermen.

Everett has a mayoral contest between Thomas J. Huey, president of the board of aldermen, and James H. Chambers, president of the board of public works. There is much interest in the contest

member-at-large of the school committee, with Mayor Herbert P. Waggatt as one candidate and James J. Iwrip, a recent opponent of District Attorney John J. Higgins for the latter's office, as the mayor's opponent.

Salem's municipal campaign closes tonight with a series of small rallies all over the city by the three mayoralty candidates, and an open air address by Former Mayor John F. Hurley, who withdrew at the eleventh hour in favor of William H. McSweeney.

Rufus D. Adams, the present mayor, Arthur Howard, who was mayor two years ago and former Alderman McSweeney, who ran second last year and the year previous, are the three mayoralty candidates. Messrs. McSweeney and Hurley together polled 4200 votes in a total of 7100 last year, and the combined Hurley and McSweeney forces expect to elect their man with plenty of margin to spare.

Mayor Adams' friends are confident, however, that the citizens will again in-dorse him, while Candidate Howard expects to gather in all those who care for neither of the other two.

There are 19 candidates for the seven places on the board of aldermen. The city seems almost certain to vote "no" again on the license question. Two largely-attended no-license rallies were held yesterday, Gov. Frank H. Hanley of Indiana being the principal speaker at the afternoon meeting at Now and Then hall, and John R. Anderson of Cambridge at the North Street rink in the evening.

The closing rallies for the municipal election in Chelsea tomorrow will be held this evening. The first mayor of the rebuilt city of Chelsea, will be a Democrat and tomorrow the people will make their choice of either James H. Malone, who has served for several years on the school board, or George W. Ford, who is one of the assessors. Mr. Ford will hold a rally in the aldermanic chamber and Mr. Malone will speak in the hall of the Prattville school. Additional rallies will be held by Ignatius J. Carlton, candidate for alderman from ward 1, in the Shurtleff school hall, and by James H. Riley, candidate for alderman from ward 3, in Spencer avenue school hall. At the Williams school hall there will be a no-license rally under the direction of the Chelsea Woman's Club.

With three candidates in the field for mayor in Woburn and their supporters winding up today an active campaign for each, the politicians are at a loss to predict the result of tomorrow's election. There is also a strong effort being made to keep the city no-license.

Mayor Hugh D. Murray, Democrat, is opposed by Elmer E. Silver, Republican, and Samuel Higley, who was beaten by Mr. Silver in the caucus and is running on "independent citizen" papers. The successful candidate is expected to win by a small margin. A heavy vote is anticipated.

Somerville is expected to elect Mayor Charles A. Burns and a board of aldermen, the majority of whom will be Republican. Former Alderman James F. Reynolds of ward 5 is the Democratic candidate for the mayoralty. In ward 6 there is a contest on for school committee. F. A. R. Fiske, the Republican candidate, is seeking reelection, having served on the committee for 12 years. Mrs. Elizabeth T. Morgan has the Democratic nomination, and much work has been done in the registering of women.

TALKS ON FUTURE OF JEWS IN U. S.

Rabbi Charles J. Hoffman of Newark, N. J., discussed "The Future of the Jew in America" last night at the Temple Mishkan Tefila, Roxbury, after an introductory address by Rabbi H. H. Rubenovich, an organ recital by Henry L. Gideon, choirmaster of Temple Israel, and a solo by Miss Ada Rose.

Rabbi Hoffman reviewed briefly the features of the celebration six years ago of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Jews in this country and added that even in such a long period the race as a whole had not established itself in the American system on a scale commensurate with the numbers of Jews; a circumstance he attributed to the fact that Jews came to this country in successive waves of widely different characteristics, which differences have been in the main perpetuated.

B. & M. TO CURTAIL FREIGHT SERVICE

Freight service on the Worcester, Nashua & Portland division of the Boston & Maine railroad will be curtailed next Monday. According to one report today, it has been planned to discontinue 20 trains a day, 10 in each direction, and to send the through freight over the Portland division.

Charles E. Lee, general superintendent of transportation of the Boston & Maine, said today that the report was greatly exaggerated, but would make no further statement.

CLUB TO CONTINUE PUBLIC MEETINGS

The feature of public meetings, at which leading Americans, Canadians and Britons can discuss international questions and promote a better understanding between the great Anglo-Saxon nations, will be continued and developed, it was decided last evening at the meeting of the Intercolonial Club at its clubhouse on Dudley street, Roxbury.

PROTESTS CONGRESS ELECTION

WASHINGTON—Charging that "elections in the twenty-third Congress district of Pennsylvania have been polluted with fraud," Jesse H. Wise, Democrat, appeared before the House committee on elections today to contest the seat of Thomas S. Gray, Republican. Mr. Wise declared that the steel corporation dominated the election.

DEMAND FOR DIRECT PRIMARY PRESENTED TO PRESIDENT TAFT

(Continued from page one)

than ever and he is lining up every bit of power he has in this fight."

At the White House the report was pronounced untrue. Discussion of the direct primary question is likely to take up much time of the Republican national committee which meets here tomorrow.

"I believe that a word from you approving this plan will assure its adoption by the national committee," said Mr. Houser in his communication to the President.

There is a widespread demand by the rank and file of the party to be permitted some voice in the nomination of the presidential candidate. Mr. Houser continues. Five states, he points out, already have provided for presidential primaries and a sixth has made provision to substantially the same end. Three other states, he believes, will take similar action this winter, while 25 already have provided for direct nomination of state officials.

"I cannot forbear to say that I do not believe that today any Republican can wish for the presidential nomination unless it comes to him with the support of the majority of Republicans of the country," he writes.

"In the present state of affairs there is no evidence that a convention selected under the old system will be representative of popular Republican sentiment. At this crisis in the history of the Republican party it is obvious that no nominee, selected despite the wishes of the rank and file, can inspire confidence or gain the united and enthusiastic support which will be necessary for Republican success in 1912."

Unless the party turns to the people "in this crisis," Houser adds, "it cannot hope to win."

President Taft called into the conference over the Ohio situation Arthur I. Vorys, national committeeman from that state; Secretary Hilles and other political advisers who were joined later by John F. Hill, acting chairman, and William Hayward, secretary of the Republican national committee, and Postmaster General Hitchcock, retiring chairman. At the same time Walter L. Brown, chairman of the Ohio state Republican committee, held a conference with friends at the Willard hotel where members of the national committee gathered for the meeting tomorrow. Mr. Brown was firm in his demand for a primary.

The members of the national committee are to dine with President Taft at the White House tonight. Chicago seems to retain the lead as the probable convention city.

Friends of Mr. Roosevelt have joined in opposing the demand for presidential primaries. At presidential primaries the voters would be called upon to elect delegates to support certain announced candidates. This would mean, as it now appears, a choice between President Taft and Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, which would remove Mr. Roosevelt entirely as a factor in the situation.

There will be no contest for the chairmanship of the committee at this time. John F. Hill, former Governor of Maine, the vice-chairman, will be elected to serve until the presidential nomination is made. William Hayward, formerly of Nebraska, but now of New York, will continue as secretary. After the convention a chairman and other officers, agreeable to the candidate, will be elected by the new committee.

BOSTON CAN SAVE \$500,000 ON GARBAGE SAYS F. R. BANGS

Francis R. Bangs, former alderman of Boston and who was a member of the garbage commission under Mayor Hibbard's administration, says that the city of Boston can save \$500,000 on its garbage contracts by adopting the proposals of the committee on municipal and metropolitan affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, which practically indorse a Brooklyn (N. Y.) concern. In an editorial in the Chamber of Commerce News he says:

"The bid of the Boston Development & Sanitary Company, the Brooklyn concern, is about \$11,000 less than that of the Boston Disposal Company. Also in favor of the former is the fact that the annual payments to be made by the city are lower at the beginning of the contract and gradually increase each year. This would make a difference of about \$18,000 in interest alone, besides the \$11,000 which the city would save if the bid of the Boston Development & Sanitary Company is accepted."

"On the other hand, the Boston Disposal Company, agrees to furnish a site for the location of its disposal plant, while the Brooklyn company would occupy a site which the city has agreed to furnish. The chamber has always maintained that the city should own its own site. It is hardly fair to charge against the bid of the Boston Development Company the price of the new site, for if the city furnishes the site it will then own the land, and at the end of the contract, it will own so much of the plant as is affixed to the land, such as wharves, buildings, etc., and will be in a much stronger position when it comes to making a new contract."

POTATO PRICES JUMP AS WEST DRAWS ON NEW ENGLAND CROP

Shortage of potatoes in the West and Southwest has resulted in increasing the price of Maine potatoes to Greater Boston consumers within the last month until they now sell here for approximately \$2 per bushel, nearly twice as much as they brought at this time last year. This is the highest price in four years. So strong is the demand from the western states for eastern potatoes that the 13,000 bushels of these vegetables shipped into Boston from Belgium, England and other countries in the last few weeks have had no appreciable effect on local prices.

Today potatoes are retailing in Boston at an average price of 40 cents a peck. In some of the outlying cities and towns the retail price has gone up from 25 to 60 cents a peck, and dealers say there are no indications that prices will be lower soon.

The potato crop in Maine and other New England states this year is heavy, but most of it is going to the western states and Boston is not getting its usual supply from that source. Since Sept. 1, or the beginning of the crop year, there have been 1,000,000 more bushels of potatoes unloaded here from foreign ports than were received last year, and it is expected that receipts the coming month will be heavier than in years.

But these foreign potatoes, it was said by dealers in Boston yesterday, do not compare favorably with the New England product. They are smaller, not so pleasing in flavor and the skin is thicker.

Apparently the high prices are confined to Greater Boston. At Newton and Watertown the average price charged by dealers was 35 cents a peck, while at Waltham and Wakefield it was 30 and at Woburn 27 cents a peck. Prices per bushel compared with those of last year in some towns near Boston were as follows:

	1911	1910
Brookline	\$1.20	\$1.10
Lynn	1.15	.70
Newton	1.30	1.00
Watertown	1.25	.95
Waltham	1.15	.85

Prices per peck today compared with those of last year:

	1911	1910
Brookline	\$0.35	\$0.25
Lynn	.30	.20
Newton	.35	.25
Watertown	.35	.25
Waltham	.30	.22

A Boston dealer said today that it all depended on the quantity of potatoes coming here from Maine and abroad whether the prices here would advance or remain stationary. He said there was no probability of potatoes selling at lower prices in the vicinity of Boston this winter.

HEADS OF STATE AND CITY ADDRESS D. A. R. AT 15TH ANNIVERSARY

Addressed by Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, State Regent of the Massachusetts D. A. R. Mrs. James Dunning, and Mrs. Adeline F. Fitz, president-general of the D. A. R., marked the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the Old South chapter, D. A. R., in the Old South meeting house today.

The meeting opened with prayer by the Rev. R. Perry Bush, and greetings by the mayor and governor were followed by addresses by the Rev. William H. van Allen, assistant historian general Mrs. Henry M. Thompson and Mrs. Dunning.

The second part of the program included greetings to the chapter by Mrs. Fitz, Moses Greeley Parker of the Sons of the Revolution and George Ernest Bowman, secretary of the Massachusetts Society of Mayflower Descendants. A response to these greetings was given by Mrs. Fannie P. Endicott, regent of the chapter. A musical program of vocal and violin solos was rendered during the meeting.

"Boston is proud of the work the Old South chapter is doing in promoting the patriotism of the people of the present day," said the mayor. "It is through efforts of organizations of this kind that public sentiment has been aroused to the erection of memorials commemorating the struggles of the patriots of the revolutionary days, so that the boys and girls of this and future generations may acquire the proper appreciation of the splendid work accomplished by their forefathers."

"Boston is known all over the civilized world because of what it has done for humanity. When the Boston Chamber of Commerce visited the capitals of Europe last summer, we were welcomed on every hand and the tones of the speeches delivered at the banquet given in our honor reflected the pride that these civil communities had in the good which Boston had accomplished for humanity in general in her leadership in the American Revolution."

MEN IN MINE STILL SAFE
BRIDGEVILLE, Tenn.—After hours of exploration within the Knoxville Coal & Iron Company's mine, Dr. J. A. Holmes, chief of the United States bureau of mines announced today that the explosion was not of general force, and that the hot air may not have penetrated to inner chambers, thus saving the men. "From observations I have made I believe there are 150 men in the mine," said Dr. Holmes.

MEXICO SITUATION SERIOUS AND MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT

WASHINGTON—It can be stated with authority that additional troops will be sent to Texas, Arizona and California as the result of a report to President Taft that the revolution in Mexico is of a serious nature, that there is unrest in nearly every Mexican state and that the activity along the border is almost as wide as it was during the last rebellion. This report was made at the instance of the administration by a special investigator.

So serious did the President take the information brought him that he called in Secretary of War Stimson and Major-General Leonard Wood, chief of staff, and discussed the sending of more troops to the Mexican border. The war department officials began work at once on the assignment of troops. There probably will be two or three regiments of cavalry, one of field artillery and one of infantry sent from northern posts. The details will be worked out in the next few days.

Reports received by the state department in the last two or three days indicate that President Madero is fast losing his grip and that it is but a question of a few weeks until the whole republic is in arms.

LAREDO, Tex.—In what was the first real municipal election ever held in Nuevo Laredo, the Madero candidate for mayor, Dr. F. Ramirez, was elected Sunday by a vote of about 20 to 1.

MEXICO CITY—Gen. Bernardo Reyes was seen Saturday at Rancheria, a village in Mexico between Mier and Camargo, on the Rio Grande, according to the Lampazos correspondent of the Imperial.

NEW YORK—Eugene Nolte, United States marshal for the southern district of Texas, who arrived here Sunday, said that he believes Gen. Bernardo Reyes, who, for several weeks has figured in press despatches as the leader of a movement to begin a revolution to overthrow the government of President Francisco I. Madero, is in New York conferring with his associates.

FRESHMEN ELECTED IN BOSTON UNIVERSITY SORORITIES MEETING

Boston University societies made their elections from the freshman class this morning as follows:

Kappa Kappa Gamma—Christine Evans, Helen Brounstein, Ellen Coles, Dorothy Fletcher, Dorothy Rand.

Alpha Phi—Margaret Mason, Marion Spencer, Lillian Bennett, Fay Albertson, Ruth Lamont.

Gamma Phi Beta—Rachel Hardwick, Violet Marshall, Pauline Brand, Alice Reynolds, Sylvia Ball, Evelyn Poland, Helen Farwell, Ada Taylor, Marjorie Barnard, Marguerite Hill.

Delta Delta Delta—Helen Gerry, Katherine Bacon, Josephine Ransburg, Agnes Bates.

Pi Beta Phi—Marion Collyer '14, Florence Light '14, Mildred Kennard, Florence Bentley, Gertrude Haslam, Dorothy Clements, Gertrude Copeland, Mildred Masse.

Sigma Kappa—Margaret Roberts, Rachel Pape, Anna Moberg, Joyce Manuel, Pearl Goddard, Ruth Besom, Ruth Killian, Frances Fox, Helen Johnson, Ruth McCarthy, Helen Walkins, Gladys McCloy.

Pro Re Nata—Nunice, Bretschneider, Virginia Glump, Viola Brown, Iona Taylor, Janet Cooper, Elsie Wolfendale.

Delta Chi Omicron—Helen Allen, Bernice Scott, Retta Morse.

GATHER EVIDENCE IN PACKERS' TRIAL

CHICAGO—With the expectation that the jury in the packers trial would be completed by Tuesday, government attorneys today prepared to begin examination by Wednesday of the witnesses by whom they hope to prove a criminal conspiracy to control the beef trade throughout the country. United States Marshal Hoy was busy today serving subpoenas for the production of records of sales and other documents on the packing houses, whose heads are under charges.

The wording of these subpoenas indicates that the government hopes to prove that the original compact for a combination of interests in the packing industry was entered into nearly 15 years ago.

SALVATION ARMY TO FEED 16,000

Boston has more than 16,000 needy, and Colonel Clifford of the Salvation Army aims to give every one a holiday dinner and, to every child, some little treat beside. He will need out on Dec. 23 2000 baskets of food, each basket to contain enough for eight persons.

If he receives sufficient money to do it he will increase the number of baskets and will try and not turn away any worthy case.

TRIBUTE TO FORMER PRINCIPAL
The girls' Latin school will be closed all day tomorrow, and the girls' high school will close at noon, in tribute to Headmaster-emeritus John Tellow, principal of the girls' Latin school from its founding in 1878 until his retirement in June, 1910, who passed away Saturday.

BAIL FOR \$10,000 IS GIVEN FOR INDICTED UNITED SHOE OFFICER

George P. Brown of Newton, an officer of the United Shoe Machinery Company, indicted on the charge of violating the Sherman anti-trust law by the federal grand jury in August, appeared before Judge Dodge in the United States circuit court today. Bail for \$10,000 was furnished by the Massachusetts Bonding & Insurance Company.

For several months Mr. Brown has traveled more than 22,000 miles through Europe and America, accompanied by his son, E. P. Brown, general manager of the shoe machinery company. He was not asked to plead to the indictments and will not be until after the arguments on demurrers have been made.

Sidney W. Winslow, president; William Barbour, Elmer P. Howe and Edward P. Hurd, directors, are the other defendants. The indictments against James J. Storrow of Boston have been not prosed.

MANY RIDE IN HYDRO-AEROPLANE AT MARBLEHEAD

MARBLEHEAD, Mass.—Continuous flights were made throughout Sunday by the Burgess hydro-aeroplane here and 15 passengers were taken up in as many trips. In the morning, W. Starling Burgess made a flight of 45 minutes with his wife as a passenger, and later he took A. V. DeForest.

Phil Page of Boston made the highest flight, reaching an altitude of 6000 feet, and with Jack Connolly, also of Boston, flew over Salem harbor, Beverly and Manchester. During the afternoon H. L. Higginson, a small boy, went up with Mr. Burgess. Miss Polly Penhalow of Jamaica Plain made a long flight with Clifford L. Webster. Other passengers were H. S. White, Greely S. Curtis, George F. Lawson, Frank Munroe, Elizabeth Hinds and Elliott W. Whitney.

WATERTOWN MEN ASK NEW BRIDGE

WASHINGTON—Charles Brigham, Bartlett M. Shaw, William F. Ross, William E. Macurda, George S. Wright, H. E. Coolidge, Alfred A. Glidden and G. Frederick Robinson of Watertown, Mass., are here today to confer with war department officials about building a bridge over the Charles river at North Beacon street, adjacent to the Watertown arsenal, and in improving the highway.

The government, as the committee will point out, has 92 acres with a large frontage of the property on North Beacon street. This land is exempt from taxation. The government has a right of way on the street where it borders the arsenal. The argument to be advanced by the committee is that the building of a new bridge and of a wider thoroughfare at this point would be of inestimable convenience to the public.

BEVERLY TO GET COBBLERS' SHANTY

LYNN, Mass.—The Collins-street shoe shop, a small shanty on the property of John Maroney, will be moved to a place of honor on the grounds of the United Shoe Machinery Company at Beverly.

The building was purchased by Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company, for about \$150. It was at one time occupied by his father, Freeman Winslow, Jr., where he worked at the bench turning out hand-made shoes.

JOHN MITCHELL DECRIES VIOLENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—John Mitchell, former president of the United Mine Workers of America and vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address in the Union Congregational church Sunday night said: "If I thought labor men countenanced violence of any kind I would sever my connection with the trades union movement. I think this is the sentiment of the large body of union men."

TURKEY TO EXPEL ITALIANS

NEW YORK—Despatches from Constantinople in the World today announce that the Turkish government has decided to expel most of the Italians from the Gallipoli peninsula, the territory around the Dardanelles and Smyrna. It is understood that the expulsion will become operative first in all fortified places. The police authorities in Smyrna have already ordered all Italians to leave that district within five days.

TESTIFIES DOORS WERE LOCKED

NEW YORK—Annie Gullo, one of the girls employed in the Triangle shirtwaist factory, which was burned last March, and one of the government's principal witnesses in the trial of Max Black and Isaac Harris, proprietors, who are charged with manslaughter, testified today that locked doors barred exits.

SHOW WOODBURY PAINTINGS

A private view of an exhibition of paintings by Charles H. Woodbury will be given this afternoon at the St. Pololph Club. The exhibition will not be open to ticket holders until next Monday.

SING MISS HAZARD'S CAROL

WELLESLEY, Mass.—A carol written by Miss Caroline Hazard, former president of Wellesley College, was a feature of last evening's annual vesper service of the students in Houghton Memorial chapel.

CHINA REBELS MAY CHOOSE PREMIER AS TEMPORARY RULER

(Continued from page one)

imperialists and rebels fought for 40 hours until late Saturday when, "out of respect to the armistice," hostilities ceased.

The rebels attacked the city, but were unable to get through the gates. A thousand are reported slain and wounded.

(By the United Press)

WUCHANG—The armistice may be called off by General Li Huan-yung, who has received reports that the imperialists are moving troops in violation of the agreement.

Messages today reported that the Manchurian army was mobilizing north of Shansi and Shensi provinces ready to strike there if the peace negotiations fail.

NEW YORK—A despatch to the Evening Telegram from Tientsin says that in replying to the protest from the diplomatic corps asking him for proper protection to all foreigners, Yuan Shi Kai, the premier, asks for the assistance of the American and English correspondents in the campaign for a constitutional monarchy, adding that, in his opinion, the power of the Manchurian dynasty is obliterated.

A peace commission has left Peking to treat with the rebel leaders.

Other press despatches say that at the Chinese revolutionary headquarters at Wuchang it is stated that the republican constitution, apparently based upon the constitution of the United States, provides for a provisional President, to be elected by a two-thirds majority, each province having one vote. The President is to be the commander-in-chief of the army and is empowered, with the concurrence of the national Assembly, to make war or peace, to make treaties, appoint ministers and to establish a national system of courts of justice.

Measures passed by the national Assembly are to be ratified by the President. The speaker of the Assembly is to be elected by the ballot of its members six months after the establishment of the government. The President later will call a convention. The provinces represented in the making of the constitution were Anhui, Chekiang, Fukien, Hunan, Hupeh, Kwangsi, Shantung, Kansai, Kwangtung and Kweichow. The delegates from Chihli and Honan were not allowed to vote.

READY TO RECEIVE TEACHERS' FUND CONTRIBUTIONS

Following the banquet of the New England Alumni Association of the Phillips Exeter Academy at the Exeter house Saturday night an official announcement that the \$250,000 teachers' endowment fund was accepted comes the announcement of the committee that the treasurer is now ready to receive the amounts subscribed or installment as by the terms of the subscription is now due.

The teachers' endowment fund represents over two years' work by Principal Hiram P. Amen, through whose personal efforts the fund has been subscribed. The gathering of the fund has taken Professor Amen from Alaska to Cape Breton and across the water, besides continuous travel in this country.

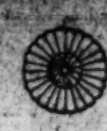
SEEK TO BUILD TERMINAL ROAD

A petition of special interest in connection with the work of improving Boston harbor under the direction of the newly appointed dock commission has been filed with the secretary of state, calling for a legislative bill to incorporate the Maverick Terminal Company. It is said by the promoters that the construction of such a railroad as the Maverick Terminal Company plans to build, connecting, as it will, the Boston & Albany and the Boston & Maine, will be a step forward in the general movement to better the port of Boston.

Realty



Shipping



Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

If all the sales under consideration should be closed up by the brokers, and individuals who are dealing with principals direct, it will require considerable hustling to clean up their work before holiday week, therefore it seems reasonable that some unfinished business may go over. Buyers and sellers have become so thoroughly interested in the progress of Greater Boston, that they will not rest contented very long after the first of the year before renewing operations.

One of the sales recorded today concerns an improved estate at 39 Worcester street at Newland street, South End, purchased by Francis H. Blackwell from Fred H. Williams, trustee, and Isaac F. Pollard. It consists of a four-story and basement, well front, brick dwelling on 1444 square feet of land. The total assessed value is \$8800, of which the ground carries \$2500.

Samuel Goldsmith has taken title to an improved property at 60 Rutland street near Tremont street, South End, consisting of a 3 1/2-story brick residence and 1860 square feet of land. The total tax value is \$7200 with \$2700 on the land. Jennie D. Robinson conveyed title.

Christian H. Lythbush, a Dorchester dealer, has purchased another estate at 14 Melbourne street, near Brent street, Dorchester, from Olivia M. Patterson and another, being a frame dwelling together with 8379 square feet of land. Total tax value is \$2500, \$1500 being on the land.

Final papers have been placed on record in the purchase by Frank W. Holmes from Patrick F. Carey of 11,999 square feet of vacant land on Holmes avenue and along Draper street, Dorchester, assessed for \$3000.

One of the Brighton deals reported today comes from John J. O'Keefe, guardian and another, also Rose O'Keefe to Catherine Donigan, who conveys to Margaret M. Foley, three frame houses at 48 Winship street near Union street. There is a ground area of 8700 square feet that carries \$1400 of the total tax value of \$8200.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange.

BOSTON (City Proper)

E. Blanche Reynolds et al. to William R. Collins et al., trs., rel.; \$1.
Joseph Florio to Giovanni Pasquale, Prince et al.; \$1.

Fred H. Williams, tr., to Francis H. Blackwell, Worcester and Newland sts.; d.; \$1.

Isaac F. Pollard to same, same; q.; \$1.
Alfonso Prista to Michele Prista; q.; \$1.
Jennie D. Robinson to Samuel Goldsmith, Rutland st.; d.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON

Frank W. Whitteer to Florence E. Clifford, C. and Bolton sts.; q.; \$1.
James H. Pickering to C. Edwin Jennings, Jr., Second and Bolton sts.; q.; \$1.
Richard Clougherty et al. to Anton Wisniewski, Essex st.; w.; \$1.

ROXBURY

Nettie M. Warner to Pauline Susser, Inverness st.; q.; \$1.
Frances M. Long to Max Schlenger, Humboldt ave.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.
Daniel E. H. W. to Charles T. Irwin, Atherton st.; w.; \$1.

Charles T. Irwin to Margaret L. Irwin, same; q.; \$1.

DORCHESTER

W. Thatcher Hollis to J. Gertrude Rollins, Walnut st.; q.; \$1.
Patrick O'Hearn to Giovanni Pasquale, Neponset ave. and Mill st.; w.; \$1.

Olivia M. Patterson et al. to Christian H. Lythbush, Melbourne st.; q.; \$1.
Patrick F. Carey to Frank W. Holmes et al., Hanes ave. and Draper st.; q.; \$1.
Wellington Holbrook et al., trs., to Grace Peters, Wellington Hill st.; d.; \$1.
Wellington Holbrook to Margaret K. Forster et al., Ormond st.; q.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

George Dame to Christian E. Young, Corbett st.; w.; \$1.
Securities Real Estate Trust to Abbie M. Walsh, George st.; q.; \$1.

Securities Real Estate Trust to Theresa M. Mahoney, New Haven st.; q.; \$1.

BRIGHTON

John J. O'Keefe, gdn., to Catherine Donigan, Winship st.; q.; \$1.
John J. O'Keefe et al. to Catherine Donigan, Winship st.; q.; \$1.

Rose O'Keefe et al. to Catherine Donigan, Winship st.; d.; \$500.
Catherine Donigan to Margaret M. Foley, Winship st.; q.; \$1.

CHARLESTOWN

Edward F. Cronin to John A. Cronin, Gray st.; q.; \$1.
Richard L. Rosette et al. to Michael S. Gibbons et al., School st.; q.; \$1000.

William A. Dunn, gdn., to same, same; d.; \$500.
Mary A. Harrington to John J. McNiece, Warren st.; w.; \$1.

MELROSE

Burton R. Felton et al., trs., to Clara I. Emery, Washington ave.; q.; \$1.
Abbie W. Seaver to Nathan Rogovin et al., Pearl st.; w.; \$1.

Nathan Rogovin et al. to Wolf Glazer et al., same; q.; \$1.

WINTHROP

Henry Schumacher, Jr., to Frederick H. Ridd, Otis st.; w.; \$1.
Frank B. Sears to Amelia M. Siegars, same; w.; \$1.

REVERE

Willard Welsh to Pius J. Doucet, Curtis rd.; q.; \$1.
Julius E. Bennett to Edward B. Dahlquist, Furness st.; w.; \$1.

Edward B. Dahlquist to Louis E. Whitehouse, same; q.; \$1.
Anna J. Scanlan et al. to James F. Bell, q.; \$1.

Elizabeth Jones et al. to Mary T. Kelley, Henry st.; q.; \$1.
Same to George H. Boudreau, George av., 2 lots; q.; \$1.

NEW YORK STATE SALES

If a large attendance, enthusiastic bidding, a demand for everything without exception, means success, then the sale of the properties of the Victor Knitting Mills Company at Cohoes, N. Y., on Thursday and Friday was certainly a success. The 1850 lots were sold well within the schedule time. The first day's sale overran the schedule and the second day's sale was over about 4:30 p. m. The total sale was more than \$92,000. The buildings were partly upon leased land and partly leased property. While the sale of the real estate was somewhat disappointing, the conditions were most unusual because of being partly or wholly held by leases. The

sale of the properties of the Rochdale Woollen mills last month and the sale of the properties of the Victor Knitting Mills Company last week are good evidence of the strength of business today when desirable properties are offered and pledged to the highest bona fide bidders at absolute sale.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Washington st., 431-435, and 1-7 Winter st., ward 7; C. E. Cotting, Bigelow & Wadsworth; brick mercantile.
Florida st., 80-90, ward 24; A. Lavensky, Silverman Eng. Co.; wood dwellings.
Grafton st., 4, ward 16; William T. Henderson, O. & A.; wood dwellings.
Clifford st., 65, ward 23; Martha Johnson; wood dwelling.
Buttrick st., 22-26, ward 16; William T. Henderson, O. & A.; wood dwellings.
Faneuil st., 348-349, ward 25; Fannie Shorowsky; wood dwelling.
Chester st., 309, ward 1; J. Golding, E. F. Turrell; alter dwelling.
Richards st., 11, ward 4; Edith A. Richards; t. d. stable.
Richards st., 19, ward 4; Edith A. Richards; t. d. stable.
Eden st., 27, ward 4; Eli Heffron; alter dwelling.
Faneuil Hall sq., 24, ward 6; Enoch Neige; alter offices.
Washington st., 761, ward 7; H. S. Grew; alter stores and offices.
Granite ave., 28, ward 24; Margaret Leggett; alter dwelling.

REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Dec. 9, 1911:

Date	Transfers	Mts.	Am't	Mts.
Dec. 4	119	36	\$494,407	
Dec. 5	102	26	\$20,050	
Dec. 6	80	40	\$29,410	
Dec. 7	91	44	\$15,368	
Dec. 8	68	34	\$5,125	
Dec. 9	76	35	\$122,900	
Week's total, 1911-496	238		\$1,414,800	
Week's total, 1910-414	191		\$1,616,618	
Week's total, 1909-424	210		\$966,994	

SHIPPING NEWS

Capt. Frederick De Wolf of the fishing schooner Priscilla, which reached T wharf today, reports finding a drifting yawl half submerged and with the stern broken in, six miles off Plymouth last Thursday. The boat was in such bad condition that it was not worth saving, but it contained a dress suit case which the skipper brought to Boston today. The suit case contained considerable clothing, a wallet holding \$5, and a looking glass with the initials "H. W." on it. Other initials on the clothing were too blurred to make out. Captain De Wolf is of the opinion that the yawl is from the schooner Madagascar which went ashore off the entrance of Plymouth harbor last Monday while bound from Calais to that port.

A big fleet of fishing craft was on hand at the opening of the T wharf market today, the abundance of fish forcing down dealers' prices. Steak cod sold, per hundredweight, for \$4.75, an unusually small figure; market cod \$3.25, haddock \$3.75, pollock \$2.75, large lake \$3.75, medium lake \$2.25, and cusk \$3.25. The arrivals were: Steamer Foam 48,400 pounds, schooners Matthew S. Greer 17,000, Elizabeth W. Nunan 16,000, Raynham 59,000, Terranova 32,000, Josie & Phebe 25,000, Fannie Belle Atwood 13,400, Winifred 22,800, Mary De Costa 7800, F. A. Oakes 6800, Thomas J. Carroll 8000, Rose Standish 7200, Francis V. Sylva 11,000, Maud F. Sylva 7700, Annie & Jennie 10,800, Rebecca 9900, Virginia 16,100, Harriett 9500, Alice 25,000, Emily Sears 15,000, Clara G. Silva 9500, Tecumseh 6500, Walter P. Goulart 19,500, Lillian 4500, Priscilla 7000, Blanche F. Irving 5800, and the Regina 38,200.

Announcement was received here today of the U. S. marshal's sale of the schooner Evolution with tackle, furniture, etc., at Montgomery's coal wharf, East Gloucester, at noon next Saturday, at auction.

The ocean tug Patience is today undergoing propeller repairs at the Atlantic works, East Boston.

Bringing in a full cargo of general freight, the Metropolitan line steamer H. F. Dimock, Capt. Ned Hawes, arrived at this port yesterday from New York.

The White Star liner Canopic, Captain Carter, which is the last steamer to leave this port in time to land her passengers in Italy for the December holidays, is scheduled to sail tomorrow afternoon. The number of foreigners who applied for passage was so large that the officers were obliged to stop booking two weeks ago. The vessel will carry out over 1600 third cabin passengers and will reach Genoa on Dec. 24.

Engaged today in discharging her cargo of 7400 tons of coal is the British ship Islesworth, which arrived at this port late yesterday afternoon from Louisburg, C. B. The steamer made a record run from the Cape Breton port, taking but 51 hours for the trip.

The United States revenue cutter Gresham, Capt. Samuel Winram, arrived here yesterday to take on a supply of coal and provisions. The cutter is expected to resume her coast patrol duty late today.

Towed by the wrecking tug Raymond J. Anderson, the three masted schooner

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance data, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York

Ancona, for Naples-Genoa	Dec. 11
N. Amsterdam for Rotterdam	Dec. 12
K. A. Victoria, for Hamburg	Dec. 12
Carmania, for Liverpool	Dec. 13
Zealand, for Dover-Antwerp	Dec. 13
Halle, for Liverpool	Dec. 14
Kronp. Wilhelm Har Bremen	Dec. 14
La Touraine, for Havre	Dec. 14
Nordwin, for Southampton	Dec. 15
Cameroon, for Havre	Dec. 15
Pannonia, for Gibraltar-Algiers	Dec. 16
Oswald, for Southampton	Dec. 16
Mitteleuropa, for London	Dec. 16
Manzanilla, for Liverpool	Dec. 16
Nordwin, for Rotterdam	Dec. 19
La Provence, for Havre	Dec. 20
Landau, for Dover-Antwerp	Dec. 20
Malin, for Bremen	Dec. 21
La Provence, for Havre	Dec. 21
Pres. Lincoln, for Hamburg	Dec. 21
Philadelphi, for Southampton	Dec. 22
Mitteleuropa, for London	Dec. 22
California, for Glasgow	Dec. 23
Caroline, for Havre	Dec. 23
Reichsland, for Dover-Antwerp	Dec. 27
Kronland, for Gibraltar	Dec. 27
Australien, for Liverpool	Dec. 28
Princess Irene, for Bremen	Dec. 28
Celtic, for Liverpool	Dec. 28
P. di Plencia, for Naples	Dec. 28
Savoie, for Havre	Dec. 28
President Grant, for Hamburg	Dec. 28
Hollig Day, for Copenhagen	Dec. 28
Madonna, for Naples	Dec. 28
Glynn, for Southampton	Dec. 28
Mesala, for London	Dec. 30

Sailings from Boston

*Canope, for Mediterranean ports	Dec. 12
Scandinavia, for Glasgow	Dec. 12
Bohemian, for Liverpool	Dec. 12
Saxonia, for Liverpool	Dec. 12
Winifred, for Liverpool	Dec. 12

Sailings from Philadelphia

*Merion, for Liverpool	Dec. 12
Prinz Adalbert, for Hamburg	Dec. 12
Manitou, for Antwerp	Dec. 12
*Southark, for Liverpool	Dec. 12

Sailings from Portland

Stellan, for Glasgow	Dec. 14
Albania, for London	Dec. 14
Carlinia, for London	Dec. 14

Sailings from Halifax

Royal George, for Bristol	Dec. 13
Royal Edward, for Bristol	Dec. 13

Sailings from St. John

Empress of Ireland, for Liverpool	Dec. 15
Empress of Britain, for Liverpool	Dec. 15

WESTBOUND

Sailings from Liverpool

Saxonia, for Boston	Dec. 12
Lauretic, for New York	Dec. 12
Winifred, for Boston	Dec. 12
Empress of Britain, for St. John	Dec. 12
Leitania, for New York	Dec. 12
Haverford, for Philadelphia	Dec. 12
Arable, for New York	Dec. 12
Devonian, for Boston	Dec. 12
Campania, for New York	Dec. 12
Battle, for New York	Dec. 12
Empress of Ireland, for St. John	Dec. 12
Mauretania, for New York	Dec. 12

Sailings from London

Minneapolis, for New York	Dec. 14
Minneapolis, for New York	Dec. 14
Minneapolis, for New York	Dec. 14

Sailings from Southampton

President Grant, for New York	Dec. 14
America, for New York	Dec. 14
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, for New York	Dec. 15
St. Louis, for New York	Dec. 15
Barbarossa, for New York	Dec. 15
Olympic, for New York	Dec. 15
Battle, for New York	Dec. 15
Empress of Ireland, for St. John	Dec. 15
Mauretania, for New York	Dec. 15

Sailings from Sydney

Zealandia, for Vancouver	Dec. 18
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PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Limon (Br.) Blair, Port Limon, C. R.	Dec. 10
Str Penobscot, Ross, Newport News, N. S.	Dec. 10
Sch Margaret Haskell, McKown, Norfolk.	Dec. 10
Tug Orion, Nickerson, New Bedford.	Dec. 10

Departed

Str Limon (Br.) Blair, Port Limon, C. R.	Dec. 10
Str Penobscot, Ross, Newport News, N. S.	Dec. 10
Sch Margaret Haskell, McKown, Norfolk.	Dec. 10
Tug Orion, Nickerson, New Bedford.	Dec. 10

Proposed Quarters for Dorchester Club

angle of 45 degrees was passed Dec. 7, latitude 37 degrees 33 minutes north, longitude 75 degrees 11 minutes west by the British steamer Coniston Water, Captain Simpson. The water about the derelict was broken, and some loose spars were floating about 100 feet away.

Over two months was occupied by the schooner Mary E. H. G. Dow, Captain Eastman, in reaching Boston from Mobile. The vessel was laden with lumber and encountered unfavorable conditions at sea.

After running ashore on the southwest side of Block island in the fog of Saturday, the tug Concord, Captain Hewitt, arrived here today with the large Tipton from Newport News.

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Sch Margaret Haskell, McKown, Norfolk.	Dec. 10
Tug Orion, Nickerson, New Bedford.	Dec. 10

PROPOSED QUARTERS FOR DORCHESTER CLUB

Arrived

Str Limon (Br.) Blair, Port Limon, C. R.	Dec. 10
Str Penobscot, Ross, Newport News, N. S.	Dec. 10
Sch Margaret Haskell, McKown, Norfolk.	Dec. 10
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Sch Margaret Haskell, McKown, Norfolk.	Dec. 10
Tug Orion, Nickerson, New Bedford.	Dec. 10

SENATOR CRANE APPOINTED

WASHINGTON—Senator Crane of Massachusetts has been appointed a member of the Senate committee on commerce, to succeed Senator Frye of Maine. This is the first time in years that Massachusetts has been represented on the committee.

U. S. COMMITTEE CONSIDERS ENDING RUSSIAN TREATY

WASHINGTON—The refusal of Russia to recognize passports held by American Jews was taken up today by the foreign affairs committee of the House, when hearings were begun on the resolution of Representative Sulzer (Dem., N. Y.), chairman of the committee, calling for the abrogation of the Russo-American treaty of 1832.

A large delegation of prominent Jews was led by Louis Marshall and Jacob H. Schiff of New York, representing the B'nai B'rith Society and the American Union of Hebrew Congregations. Mr. Marshall made the principal address.

The arguments favored the abrogation of the treaty unless Russia honors passports held by American Jews within a year.

NEW YORK—A quotation from the Novoe Vremya, a cable to the New York Herald from St. Petersburg, says that the days of the Russo-American commercial treaty are apparently numbered, as the United States demand for the recognition of passports of Jews is invalid judicially and politically.

"Russia cannot afford to allow America or any other country to interfere with her right to make laws for her own subjects or for those who wish to enter Russia," says the Novoe Vremya.

It adds that from the Russian standpoint the American regulations are incredibly cruel; for instance, the rejection of immigrants who are not able to comply with the money qualification and the exclusion of polygamists, which closes the United States to 16,000,000 Russian Muscovites.

The Novoe Vremya declares that the logical development of the abrogation of the treaty would be the exclusion from America of hundreds of thousands of Russian Jews and "the desire for such exclusion," it says, "is the real motive of the Jews in the United States, who are driving American politicians with a pitiless whip."

IMMIGRATION CUTS PAY, HE DECLARES

Prof. Robert F. Foerster of Harvard University, in an address at the Boston Y. M. C. U. Sunday, said immigration had forced wages lower or held them stationary.

"Notably this has been the case," he said, "in the textile industries, in the clothing manufacture, in iron and steel production, in the mining of coal, copper and other substances. It has in general been the case wherever unskilled or low-skilled work has been done."

Personal Christmas Cards should have the mark of individuality. This cannot be obtained from cards shown in every shop. Our cards are exclusively our own productions. They give the individual touch that is needed to make your card effective.

Christmas Cards—reminders in escorted packets for class use at 25 cents, 50 cents and \$1.00. Half wholesale price. A. D. MACLACHLAN, 301 Boylston st., Boston.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE a Real Graham Wafer, ask for Gillman's "Old Home Graham" at S. & P. Pierce's.

Chadwick estate on Cushing avenue on which Masonic Social Society has option

Practical Christmas Gifts

Lamps and Shades



In exclusive designs of brass, glass, pottery and bronze bases with dainty new ideas in shades, including silk, cretonne, linen, brass, wicker and leaded glass.



These splendid pieces have been selected almost randomly from our vast stock of dependable and attractive pieces.

Brass and Glass Candlesticks, 15c to

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

MADE WITH NEW GREEK TUNIC ECONOMY IN ONE'S WARDROBE

Material of gown is duchesse satin

Practical points on blouses, fichus and hats

SHORT or Greek tunics are extremely smart. This gown shows one of the simplest yet one of the most graceful. The material is the new duchesse satin that is soft and pliable and the trimming is bands of the same with little gathered frills attached. The guimpe beneath is made of embroidered net. The over blouse with the tunic is closed beneath the left arm, being slipped on over the head. It can be made with a low neck as illustrated or with a higher neck.

The skirt is circular and can be made either plain or with a separate train or panel. In this case there is a panel at the back which is edged with fringe while the trimming terminates beneath it, but if a more elaborate gown is wanted it can be made with a train, and if a simpler one is liked the skirt can be left plain.

In addition to all these possibilities the over blouse can be used without the tunic, when it becomes very much simpler and adapted to quite different uses. Just as illustrated the gown is a charming one for occasions of half dress. The little over blouse without the tunic can be made of any pretty material, in color to match the skirt or tailored suit, and worn at any hour of the day.

For the medium size the over blouse with the tunic will require 2½ yards of material 27 or 36, 1½ yards 44 inches wide; for the skirt will be needed 4½ yards 27 to 36, 2½ yards 44 inches wide with 1½ yards for the panel; for the trimming will be needed 1½ yards 21 inches wide.

The pattern of the over blouse with tunic, No. 7227, cut in sizes from 34 to 40-inch bust, and of the skirt, No. 7083, in sizes from 22 to 32 waist, can be bought at any May Manton agency or will be sent by mail. Address 132 East Twenty-third street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



ECONOMICAL SOUP

An excellent home soup for a small family may be made from the trimmings and bones cut from a steak before broiling, and from the bones from a rib roast, which are generally cut out and thrown away after weighing. These should always be ordered sent with the meat and used for soup. Allow one quart of soup to three or four persons. Skim well, adding a little cold water now and then during the first hour, and, as the soup reaches the boiling point, skim thoroughly each time. Keep the saucepan closely covered so that the flavor will not be lost, and let the soup simmer very slowly so that the quantity will not be reduced. If it should boil away pour in as much hot water as may be needed, and add the vegetables or thickening. Vegetables should be added long enough before serving the soup to allow them to be thoroughly cooked. Rice, sago and pearl barley are good additions to meat soups, as are also macaroni and vermicelli.—Ladies Home Journal.

FOR TIN WEDDING

There are many articles made of tin a housewife rejoices in. Among acceptable gifts for the tin wedding celebration are candy desert or ice cream molds, tea infusers, bellows, pans of every shape and size, corkscrews, nut crackers, knife cleaning boards, sieves and strainers, cookie cutters and vegetable cutters and cups.—New Orleans Picayune.

BEADED ROSES

Corsage and millinery flowers are as variable these days as though a Burbank were at work among them, getting new varieties. One of the most attractive is a large pink rose, which has each petal outlined with tiny gold beads. Another flower, or ornament having some resemblance of one, is made of loops of beads clustered together—bronze and violet and gold and blue and rose.—Indianapolis News.

NAME ON LABEL

A woman who does much shopping and has a difficult name has little labels with gummed backs printed with her name and address; these she takes with her and presents to the saleswomen. She says it saves her much time and annoyance.—Hartford Courant.

LODGINGS FOR WORKING GIRLS

Switzer home, recently opened in New York

INSPIRED by a book published not long ago, in which the sordid conditions of the working girl's home life were graphically told, Miss Sarah Switzer, of New York city, has just opened to a limited number of laundry workers, factory girls and others engaged in earning a living wage a handsome home. The building stands at Waverly place and Christopher street, in the neighborhood of factories and shops, but where there is a small green park for its wide windows to look out upon.

Over the entrance is inscribed, "The Margaret and Sarah Switzer Institute and Home." It is a memorial to Margaret Switzer, and was built by her sister Sarah, whose interest in the working girls of the city is so great that \$150,000 did not seem too large a sum to spend in adding to their comfort and industrial welfare, says an exchange.

The new home is a lodging house. No meals are served there because the directors desire to devote their time, energy and building space to the education of girls rather than to feeding them. Each girl pays 25 cents a night for a room by herself, use of a bath and fresh linen.

The directors of the institute are: Miss Sarah Switzer, president, and treasurer; the Rev. Frederick W. Farr, of Philadelphia, vice-president, and Irving H. Bower, secretary. It was incorporated under the laws of New York two years ago.

"The home is intended for the city girl rather than for the country girl," Mr. Bower explained. "Of course, if girls from out of town come to us and desire accommodations we shall be glad to look after them, either in the home or by sending them to a boarding house. If any of them cannot afford to pay for

their lodgings we shall welcome them here and let them occupy a room without charge for a few days, or until we can find another place for them to live." Miss Switzer desires the home to be maintained for the advancement and uplift of women, for their education in useful vocations and for their entertainment and recreation.

There are classes every evening in shirt waist making, dressmaking and millinery. The charge for instruction in these classes is 25 cents a week.

As far as possible the institutional effect has been avoided in arranging the interior of the home. The ground floor contains a large reading room, its four walls being lined with book cases. Here members of the home will find the best literature and current periodicals. Guests and students are invited to come here and rest and read, and no card of admission is required. A reception room is also on this floor, and here a matron presides.

A large auditorium with a stage has been added at the rear of this floor for entertainments and on Saturday evenings the girls may bring their sweethearts here for dancing. Musicals will also be held in this hall during the winter, and next summer a roof garden is to be fitted up for entertainments.

The classrooms are on the second floor. Five nights a week teachers will meet the girls and give them lessons in practical arts as well as in stenography and typewriting. It is not necessary to be a member of the household to join the classes. These are open to all girls.

The home is entirely non-sectarian, and the directors hope to make it self-supporting, or nearly so. Thirty-eight girls can be accommodated

ONE of the most useful blouses to add to the wardrobe is made of the white or cream wash cotton nets that are so fashionable in Paris, says Vogue. The separate white blouse is, of course, not so chic as one that matches the tailored suit, still no one can get along without at least one or two in her outfit. The wash net is a cotton mesh of firm, but not coarse, texture, which really does wash perfectly. The blouses must follow certain prescribed lines. First and foremost, the sleeve is put in with a firmly marked armhole (no more kimono shoulders in blouses, if one would be up-to-date). Then the sleeve is long, buttoning at the wrist, and is finished with a frill of the net, plaited. Tucks run lengthwise through the bodice, and these can be arranged to suit the taste—either large or small, few or many.

The one-sided jabots promise to stay with us all winter, but besides these one must provide for the fascinating ruffles that are used in long, daytime sleeves and the elbow length models of dinner and theater frocks. No one wants to forego these charming and modish touches, but unless one is careful they will prove extravagant. Buy a simple plaited net or lace at the counter where ruchings and plaitings are sold, for even though there are so many high-priced novelties, inexpensive ones can be found, and it is best to purchase them and replace them by new frills when soiled, rather than pay more with the idea that they can be laundered—the tub is seldom a success.

In making fichus the home dress-maker will more often than not get too much fullness on the top of the shoulders if she is not careful. This is the one snare to the unwary in the new fashion. Otherwise there is nothing simpler to make than the fichu, and with very little ingenuity one can manage as pretty a one as is turned out by

the rue de la Paix. To keep the shoulders flat all the fullness should be carefully tacked down on the top line, and above and below as well, and the fichus that set best have much less material in them than one would imagine. As to material for them, there is quite a range of choice. With a taffeta gown very soft, cream, cotton net in rather coarse Brussels mesh is lovely, with an inch-wide plaited frill on the edge as a finish. Chiffon is suitable as a fichu with almost any material, and a lovely one was recently shown with two rows of medium heavy cording at the edge. There are hundreds of fancy allover net laces that are charming as shoulder drapery, and these need have no finish on the edge other than a plain hem. In the gowns of supple material, such as satin, taffeta or crepe, the fichu is often made of the same goods. Do not attempt to cut a fichu without a pattern, for there is more exact shape to it than one might think, and a poorly cut one is very ungraceful.

Before setting out to spend money in new hats for the winter, be sure not to overlook the possibilities of last year's relics for the changes since then are more in the disposition and style of trimming than in the shape. An old hat may be done over beautifully by putting on it one of the pyramid bows, loops towering one above the other in the new mode. Or a wrapped treatment with an edging of narrow fringe will transform the old to the new. All of the latest fancies in ornaments and made trimmings are shown in a wonderful display at the millinery trimming counter of the department stores, and there are few new touches on French models that are not to be had here. Thus it takes only a bit of tacking and an eye for the right angle to give one an up-to-date chapeau from a left-over shape.

TRIMMED WITH BANDS OF GOLD

Satin workbags, round, oval and square

AN EXQUISITELY dainty workbag for holding fine bits of white needlework is made of pink satin and has a large straw flat used for the bottom. The flat is a pink lace and satin finished straw. This is lined with the satin to make it more durable. The satin is made into a full bag and gathered around the edges of the flat. The bag is drawn up with wide satin ribbon. Such a bag, of course, is suitable for only the daintiest work and not for taking out of the house, as the more sturdy workbags are.

Satin workbags, round, oval and square, are trimmed with bands of gold embroidery, circling the bag in the middle or carried diagonally across it. Gold fringe finishes the bag around the lower edge and also around the top.

Beautiful shades of taffeta of the fine heavy qualities are much used in the new work bags. Many persons think the heavy taffeta more suitable than the satin for these bags. There is one shade of deep pink in the handsome taffetas, almost a rose, and yet more vivid than a rose, which is very attractive for work bags and looks its best when decorated with the gold braid, lace or fringe.

There are also deep blues and interesting old-fashioned flame colors which are exquisite for workbags and these are to be found in the Ottoman and moire silk as well as in the taffeta.

Brocade workbags also are fascinating and are quite as fashionable as the taffeta bags. Magnificent bits of fabric may be used in this fashion, and if the pieces are too small to form the entire bag they are used with the satin or silk. There are an infinite number of ways in which they may be used in this manner, and even the smallest pieces are perfectly possible for the decoration of the bag.

If there is enough of the brocade it is sometimes used in a deep band with the silk or satin shirred on the lower or upper part of it. If the pieces are smaller the brocade is made into medallions and set into the sides of the bag.

These medallions may be bordered with gold lace or gold braid or with fine shirings of satin. A bag of rose-colored silk had medallions of gold and blue brocade set in the sides. These were bordered with narrow gold fringe. In a bag of Empire green satin, white and gold brocade medallions were most attractive in color. Bags made of brocade which has a dark or black background on which there are bright flowers in small bouquets are fascinating to look at and more useful than the light bags, which cannot be handled more than a few times without losing a great deal of their original charm. These brocade bags require no trimming, as they are quite decorative enough in themselves to do without it, especially when the gold brocade is used.—New York Herald.

GABLE HAT

One of the new millinery shapes is called the gable, because it is shaped just like a gable house, says the Indianapolis News. Its two sides slant down sharply from the top of the head to below the ears, and the trimming is usually a daring and defiant bow perched on one side.

NO MARKS LEFT

Instead of sewing up the fowl, after stuffing, insert wooden toothpicks, and with a string lace back and forth over the opening, says an exchange. Then, when the fowl is roasted, the toothpicks may be removed, with the string, and no tell-tale marks left.

HEARTH BRUSH

Cut the handle of an old broom off short, leaving about six inches of it, and cut the broom straws down until they are even across the bottom, and you will have a handy hearth brush.—New York Press.

PICTURES MADE WITH NEEDLE

Copies of antiques or of original design

THE woman who loves to embroider will take advantage of the present practice of making needlework pictures, either for the decoration of her own home or as a gift for a friend. Our great-grandmothers were taught to make a "sampler" as proof of their proficiency in needlework. These were displayed with pride by the young girls' mothers. Many of them were framed to preserve them from the ravages of time, and today are valued as antiques, says the Philadelphia North American.

Samplers were really needlework pictures, some of them wonderful in design and execution.

Just now it is the fashion to copy these designs of a hundred years ago, or to work an original picture on silk or satin.

A flight of birds, for example, embroidered on heavy cream-colored satin in the natural colors, makes a picture that is quite Japanese in effect, beautiful enough to be mounted and framed in an expensive frame.

A cherry branch laden with snowy

bloom, with butterflies hovering about, when done on Chinese blue silk and framed in dull gold, is worthy of a place in a handsomely furnished drawing room.

Little landscape pictures worked out in multicolored silks, clusters of fruit and flowers, are all favorite designs.

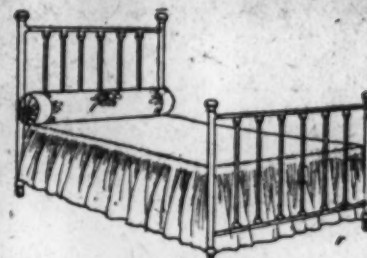
The designs can be sketched on the satin with a hard lead pencil or stamped by a professional.

The work is always done with soft silks on satin or lusterless silk.

It is necessary to have the material stretched over an embroidery frame while working, so that there will not be the slightest pucker about the edges.

After the work is completed, it is carefully pressed on the wrong side, mounted over cardboard that has been slightly padded with a layer of cotton batting and then framed under glass to preserve it from dust. In this way they can be kept for years and finally handed down to future generations as "samples" or art needlework done by the women of the twentieth century.

AN UNUSUAL CHRISTMAS OPPORTUNITY



Brass Bed

Reduced to \$9.75 from \$15.00.

THIS WEEK WE MARK ALL OUR FURNITURE AT PRICES WHICH WILL SELL IT NOW AND SAVE THE COST OF MOVING



SOLID MAHOGANY MORRIS CHAIR

Reduced to \$19.00 from \$28.00



Solid Mahogany Highboy Reduced to \$78.00 from \$100.00.

YOUR OPPORTUNITY TO BUY AT WHOLESALE PRICES

Morris & Butler, for 15 years on Summer St., will, on Jan. 1st, be succeeded by the Butler Furniture Co., at their new 6-story building, 105 Friend St., corner of Sudbury—one minute from Haymarket Sq.

Morris & Butler 97 SUMMER STREET

TRIED RECIPES

CONSOMME DUBARRY

PREPARE a royal custard in the usual manner, but add to it eight or ten blanched almonds, cut in fine shreds. When cooked and cold cut in cubes. Have ready, also, tiny flowerets of cooked cauliflower and half an ounce of cooked rice. Serve a tablespoonful of the rice and about half a dozen pieces, each, of the cubes of custard and flowerets of cauliflower in each plate of soup.—Montreal Star.

CODFISH CHOWDER

One cup codfish, two cups raw potatoes, sliced, one large onion, one cracker, rolled fine, one pint milk. Salt to taste. Pick off the codfish and soak it over night; change the water several times in the morning. When ready to use, pare and thinly slice the potatoes and onion. Heat a dish, butter it well and put in alternate layers of fish, potatoes, onions and one cracker rolled fine. Cover with hot water and boil 20 minutes; then add salt, milk and, if possible, a little cream. Serve very hot.

COD SALAD

Boil fresh cod until done but not broken. Sprinkle with salt and set aside to get very cold, then cut into neat pieces about an inch square. Line a bowl with lettuce, lay the bits of fish among the leaves and put on each piece of fish a slice of crisp cucumber. Pour mayonnaise dressing over all.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

HAZELNUT WAFERS

Half a pound of flour, four ounces of sugar, two ounces of butter, two ounces of shelled and finely chopped hazelnuts, four tablespoonfuls of milk, a few drops of lemon juice and vanilla.

Cream the butter and sugar with a wooden spoon until soft and white, add the flour very lightly, then stir in the milk slowly and smoothly.

Shake in the nuts, and add lemon juice and vanilla to taste. Rub a flat baking pan over slightly with salad oil or butter. Spread some of the mixture thinly on it, and mark it out into squares with a knife.

Bake in a moderately hot oven for about six minutes, or until set. Rub the handle of a wooden spoon over with a little oil, cut out the wafers, lift them up, and press them round the spoon-handle, so as to curl them. Draw each one gently off as it is molded. This process needs to be quickly done, or the mixture hardens. The best plan is to do it near the fire or by the oven door.

These wafers will keep for a long time if placed in an airtight tin. The nuts can be bought ready shelled and dried from any good grocery store.—San Diego Union.

PREPARED FLOURS

Hot bread can be had for breakfast, without the trouble of rising early, by using prepared flour, says a contributor to the Woman's Home Companion. The flour will keep indefinitely in glass jars if tightly covered. Keep three jars, one for white flour-mixture, from which make wheat muffins, drop biscuit, and pancakes; one for corn bread, and one for graham muffins. The proportion is one cupful of flour sifted with one heaping teaspoonful of baking-powder. For corn bread, one half cupful of corn meal and one half cupful of white flour sifted with one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. For graham-mixture, one half cupful graham flour and one half cupful white flour sifted with one heaping teaspoonful of baking powder. Any recipe may be followed for the other ingredients. This is a great time-saver. I often use the white mixture for a quick cake or pudding, or in an emergency when haste is necessary.

EVENING GOWNS

Changeable silks and chiffons are having a decided vogue for evening gowns, says the Hartford Courant, and very beautiful they are with their outlinings or embroideries of semi-precious stones, silk or chenille. Their skirts are a little wider than heretofore and the waistline only slightly raised.

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Wednesday's Monitor

TO CEMENT CHINA

Beat lime into very fine powder, sift it through fine muslin; then tie some of the broken china some white of egg, then dust some lime quickly on the same and unite them exactly.—National Magazine

TASTY SANDWICH

A tasty hot sandwich on the order of a club sandwich is made as follows, says an exchange: Have hot buttered toast spread with peanut butter; on this place a crisp slice of bacon and a lettuce leaf dressed with mayonnaise. Cover the whole with another slice of buttered toast.

Commission Calls for Publicity in Traffic Stock Issues

(Continued from page one)

impossible to treat the question of present or future regulation as it might have been treated if these securities were not already in existence.

"The issues themselves will remain undecided until the supreme court decides them. Whatever may be the ultimate outcome, the present fact which faces us is that constitutional questions of far-reaching consequence are today unsettled and must remain so for a considerable time. Under these circumstances, any attempt by Congress to adopt the policy of federal regulation to the exclusion of state regulation, would be premature.

"On the other hand, to superimpose federal regulation upon state regulation would add to conflicts and complexities which, in the public interest, should be diminished rather than increased. Your commission believes that for the present an earnest effort should be made on the part of state authorities to harmonize existing requirements, both of law and procedure, and that for the future careful consideration should be given by Congress to the preparation of a permissive federal incorporation act for railroads engaged in interstate commerce.

AN IMPORTANT DIFFERENCE

"Many, if not most, of the abuses connected with railroad securities arise out of an almost universal failure to recognize the distinctions which exist and should exist between bonds and stocks. A bond is an obligation to pay a fixed sum of money at a stated time. A stock certificate is merely the evidence of ownership of a share in the property, profits, and risks of a corporation. Most of the evils of which investors and the public complain have grown out of the attempt to give to stock a face value in terms of money.

"Even if the state laws prohibiting the issue of stocks for less than par were literally enforced all that the recitals on the face of a fully paid share of stock as to its par or money value would signify is that at the time of the issuance of the share there had been paid into the corporation an amount of money (or other valuable consideration) equal to the par value of the share. They do not even purport to indicate that at any time after the original issue of the stock the corporation was possessed either of the money or the money's worth.

"The real value of the stock certificate depends upon the manner in which the money has been invested. The commission is, therefore, of the opinion that it is far more important to ascertain just what are the facts connected with the issue of securities and what is actually done with whatever money has in fact been realized from the stock which is issued, than merely to make sure that the par value of the stock was paid in at the time of issue.

"If we were compelled to assume that rates are to be materially influenced either in their making by the railroads or in their regulation by the government by the amount and face value of the stocks and bonds outstanding, it seems to your commission impossible to escape the conclusion that these securities should be issued only under governmental regulation. Your commission, however, believes that the amount and face value of outstanding securities has only an indirect effect upon the actual making of rates and that it should have little if any weight in their regulation.

"In so far as the value of the property is an element in rate regulation the outstanding securities are of so little evidentiary weight that it would probably be of distinct advantage if courts and commissions would disregard them entirely, except as a part of the financial history of the property, and would insist upon direct evidence of the actual money invested and of the present value of the properties.

"For this and other reasons discussed in the body of the report, your commission recommends that the interstate commerce commission should have authority and adequate funds to make a valuation of the physical property of railroads wherever the question of the present value of these roads is, in the judgment of that commission, of sufficient importance. It is hardly necessary to add that your commission does not believe that the cost of reproduction of the physical properties, however carefully computed, is the sole element to be considered in determining the present value of a railroad, or that the outstanding securities could or should be made to conform to any such arbitrary standard.

A GOVERNMENT OBLIGATION

"If railroad securities were to be issued only after express authorization of each particular issue by the interstate commerce commission or other governmental agency, it is difficult to see how the government can thereafter escape the moral, if not the legal, obligation to recognize these securities in the regulation of railroad rates. In view of the vast extent of the railroad systems of this country and the magnitude of the financial interests involved, both on the part of the railroads and of those who pay the rates, your commission believes that the possible consequences of such a system of regulation are too serious to warrant its adoption at the present time.

"Upon the whole, your commission believes that accurate knowledge of the facts concerning the issue of securities and the expenditure of their proceeds is the matter of most importance. It is the one thing on which the federal government can effectively insist today; it is the fundamental thing which must serve as a basis for whatever additional

regulation may be desirable in the future."

The commission outlines this tentative program for publicity:

"Every railroad corporation subject to the provisions of the act to regulate commerce shall file with the interstate commerce commission on or prior to the date of issuance of any stocks, bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness payable at periods of more than 12 months after the date thereof, and now or hereafter to be authorized, a certificate of notification in such form as the commission may from time to time determine and prescribe which shall show:

"First: The total amount thereof outstanding prior to the date of such certificate; the amount thereof theretofore retired; the amount thereof then undisposed of, and whether such amount is held in the treasury of the corporation as a free asset, or pledged, and if pledged, the terms and conditions of such pledge.

"The number and amount thereof to be issued and whether to be sold, pledged or held in the treasury of the corporation as a free asset; if such securities are to be sold, the terms of sale if a contract for such sale has been made, and if any part of the consideration to be received therefor is other than money, an accurate and detailed description thereof; if such securities are to be pledged, the terms and conditions of such pledge.

"If the issue is of shares of stock, the certificate shall also show the par value thereof, or if the issue is of shares of stock that have no specified nominal or par value, the number of such shares, and the number of then outstanding shares previously issued.

"Second: The preferences or privileges granted to the holders of any such shares of stock; the dates of maturity, rates of interest of any such bonds, notes or other evidences of indebtedness, and any conversion rights granted to the holders thereof, and the price, if any, at which such shares or bonds may be redeemed.

FILE FURTHER CERTIFICATE

"Whenever any securities set forth and described in any certificate of notification as pledged or held as a free asset in the treasury of the corporation shall be sold or pledged or otherwise disposed of by the corporation, such corporation shall file a further certificate of notification to that effect, setting forth therein all such facts required as stated above.

"The provisions in regard to certificates of notification shall apply to notes or evidences of indebtedness running for periods of 12 months or less, and to the pledging or repurchasing of stocks, bonds or other evidences of indebtedness to secure such notes or evidences of indebtedness running for periods of 12 months or less, except that such certificates may be filed within 10 days after the issue thereof instead of on or prior to the date of such issue.

"Every such railroad corporation shall furnish to the commission, at such time or times as the commission may require, in addition to its income account, a balanced statement of its receipts and expenditures on capital account, and of the surplus of the income account accruing during the period covered by such statement, as well as of all other financial transactions that have taken place during such period, with whom had, whether in cash, in securities, or in other valuable consideration. The commission may also require the carrier to furnish any further statements of fact or evidence that it may deem necessary or appropriate. The certificates of notification, and any other written statement furnished to the commission under the act, shall be signed and verified by the auditor, comptroller, or other acting fiscal head of the carrier.

"It shall be the duty of the commission to enforce these provisions, and to make public by appropriate means the information received, as, in its discretion, it may deem proper; and such certificates of notification shall at all times be deemed public records and open to inspection.

"The commission may also require the carrier to compile for the information of its shareholders such facts in regard to the financial transactions of the carrier for its fiscal year in such form as the commission may direct. The carrier may be required by order of the commission to disclose every interest of the directors of such carrier in any transaction under investigation. The commission shall have the power to investigate all such transactions and to inquire into the good faith thereof, to examine the books and papers of carriers, construction or other companies or of firms or individuals with which the carrier shall have had financial transactions, for the purpose of enabling it to verify any statements furnished, and to examine into the actual cost and value of property acquired by, or services rendered to, such carrier.

Appropriate penalties, including fine and imprisonment, should be provided for violation of these provisions.

Our American railroad systems fail to get the full amount of capital needed for their development and for the proper conduct of their interstate business. It is a matter of direct concern to the federal government that the facilities for handling commerce between the states should not be impaired.

These facilities embrace not only steam railroads, but the other agencies of communication and transportation enumerated in the act to regulate commerce. While for brevity the language of this report is largely confined to railroads, the discussion and recommendations

POINTS BY SECURITIES COMMISSION

TO SUPERIMPOSE federal regulation upon state regulation would add to conflicts and complexities, which, in the public interest, should be diminished rather than increased.

"Most of the evils of which investors and the public complain have grown out of the attempt to give to stock a face value in terms of money."

"Stringent provisions regarding publicity of stock and bond issues will be more salutary and more effective than any new statutory demands."

"The experience of Massachusetts has shown that the attempt to prohibit the issue of stock below its market value has hampered the investment of capital and has distinctly interfered with the development of facilities."

"Scrip, bond and stock dividends should be prohibited."

"No attempt should be made by statute to limit railroad profits to a fixed percentage."

"We are told that a good law regarding national incorporation would of itself create public confidence. This is an over statement."

tions apply generally to these other agencies.

"As far as concerns the immediate action of Congress, we believe that stringent provisions regarding publicity of stock and bond issues, which will show how far the laws are obeyed and will enable the federal government to hold the railroad officials responsible for the consequences of not obeying them, will be more salutary and more effective than any new statutory demands. So long as the railways engaged in interstate commerce are chartered by the states and subject to state laws regarding their securities, added federal restriction will tend to create further confusion in a situation already too complex.

"But we also believe that the time is near when the difficulties of the present system of dual control, and the conflict of state laws, will become so manifest that further legislation on the subject will be imperative. Unless the constitutional power of Congress to regulate the securities of railroads engaged in interstate commerce is definitely established as being, to the extent that Congress acts upon the subject, exclusive of state control, one of two things seems likely to happen: Either the federal government and the governments of the several states will come to a common understanding as to the principles to be adopted in the control of security issues, or the railroad systems will be given the opportunity to exchange their state charters for federal ones.

UNDER STATE CHARTER

The commission held hearings in Washington, New York and Chicago and examined 34 witnesses.

"The railroad companies of the United States," the report says, "with only one important exception, owe their present corporate existence to state charters and are subject to state laws regarding their issue of stocks and bonds. But a large and growing proportion of their business is interstate commerce, regulated by federal authority. There is a widespread belief that the rates charged on this business are affected by the amount of stocks and bonds outstanding; that much stock has been issued without being fully paid; and that the dividends on this stock represent an unnecessary tax on interstate commerce.

"The railroad men as a rule deny that the amount of capital of the roads, either nominal or actual, is seriously considered by their agents in making rates. But it is frequently treated by counsel, commissions and courts as a thing of importance in determining whether rates are reasonable. If capitalization has an actual effect on interstate rates, the federal government is interested in its control.

"There is still another way in which the issue of stock for less than par may affect the conduct of interstate commerce. The bondholders who loan money to the corporation may be led to believe that there is real security behind the bonds equal to the face value of the stock, when in fact a portion of this value represents nothing more substantial than the expectation of the promoters. So far as this deception affects only the individual bondholder, we may leave it to state law to protect him. But if such deceptions become prevalent they inevitably affect the confidence of investors as a body.

"If we consider federal incorporation of railroads the more desirable or practicable alternative, we need them as the groundwork of a federal incorporation law, of which our roads may avail themselves when their interests and those of the public require it. Under the terms of the act of Congress creating this commission, it has not considered, as an alternative to these possibilities, the direct ownership of the railroads by the government itself. In that case the government would issue its own securities and none of the questions submitted to this commission would then arise."

Evasion of state laws regarding capital stock by railroads is pointed out; in some cases the laws are so strict as to invite evasion, the commission points out. Companies have represented that their stock was fully paid when this was not the case. The report here deals with stock given as bonuses, as rewards and in exchange for rights of way.

FEDERAL LAW EVASION

A federal law requiring full payment of all stock issues, without special machinery to enforce it, could be evaded as state laws have been evaded in the past, the report says.

"Until such exclusive jurisdiction can be established, the creation of a separate administrative body subjecting the railroads of the country to a new system of concurrent supervision, in addition to the many old ones which now exist, does not seem just, expedient or economical.

in the building of lines to be constructed within the limits of their several states, and to rely on full publicity as to the use of the proceeds of the sale of securities and of other assets as a safeguard against financial abuses.

INQUIRY INTO VALUES

"Every company should be required to furnish to the interstate commerce commission at specified dates a full statement, including the names of the parties concerned, of all financial transactions that have taken place during the periods covered by the report, whether in cash, in securities, or in other valuable considerations, and whether embraced in income account or outside of it. This statement should also include the disposition of surplus. Every company should be further required to compile for the information of its shareholders facts in regard to the financial transactions of the company for its fiscal year, of such a character and in such form as the interstate commerce commission may direct.

"The interstate commerce commission should have the power to investigate all such financial transactions and to inquire into the bona fides thereof; the right to call for the production of books and papers of railroad companies, construction companies or other companies with which the railroad company shall have had financial transactions, for the purpose of enabling it to verify any statements so furnished to it; and the power to examine into the actual cost as well as the value of property acquired or of services rendered. In all transactions investigated, from the purchase of supplies to the requirement of new lines by consolidation, every interest of the directors should be disclosed and adequate penalties provided for any failure to make such disclosure."

The commission admits that such a regulation would be difficult to enforce. The report continues:

"While we do not think that the time is ripe for a sudden and quasi-compulsory transfer of the direct control of the stock and bond issues of interstate railroads from the states to the federal government, we cannot help recognizing that there are conflicts of jurisdiction in the construction, operation and financing of interstate railroads which may more and more embarrass interstate commerce and necessitate a larger degree of federal control, or even result in federal incorporation.

"In the present state of the law, there are two distinct methods by which we might avoid conflicts between the state and federal governments in the control of railroad stock and bond issues, and deal with the problems of construction and finance incident thereto.

"One method relies on a full interchange of views between the interstate commerce commission and the commissions of the several states, as a means of securing harmony. If it is possible for the members of all these different bodies to arrive at a common understanding on a question of public policy, they usually have little trouble in getting the necessary authority from Congress and the state legislatures to put a consistent policy into effect.

"Whether we could secure a similar agreement on matters of finance, where the conflict of interest between different localities is more serious and the differences of opinion are more fundamental, is open to doubt."

"If the public interest of the United States as a whole should be jeopardized by these differences we can perhaps have recourse to a federal incorporation act, which shall permit railroads to exchange their state charters for federal ones. We believe that such an act could be so drawn as to offer advantages in the conduct of interstate traffic without unduly conflicting with local interests. The most important of these advantages would be: (1) The right to construct lines needed for interstate commerce, under proper local supervision and with proper regard for local needs, but without the agency of local corporate organizations; (2) The right to have rates supervised by a single authority which could pay proper regard to the mutual relations of local traffic and interstate traffic, instead of two separate authorities dealing with the two things independently; (3) An equitable system of taxation which would distribute to the several states their proportionate parts of taxes levied on both the tangible and intangible property of the railroad by some harmonious plan.

"It is too early to make definite choice between these two alternatives. But it is not too early to indicate the principles which should guide our legislation concerning stocks and bonds in either event. For our progress toward putting these principles into effect will necessarily be slow by either method. If we try to bring the views of different legislatures into harmony, the discussion must be deliberate in order to have

any chance of success. If we rely on permission to exchange state charters for federal ones, we must give both the railroads and the states time to learn the wisdom of availing themselves of this opportunity.

RAILROAD CAPITAL TOTAL

"Of the total amount of railroad capital outstanding on June 30, 1910, \$3,952,000,000, or more than 20 per cent of the whole, was held by railroad companies themselves. About one third of this was bonds, and two thirds stock. There is also a large additional amount of railroad securities owned by various 'holding companies,' which are not, technically speaking, railroad corporations and do not make return of their capital to the interstate commerce commission, but which control the policy and direct the operation of the roads whose securities they have purchased. Any artificial stimulus to these intercorporate holdings is a public evil. Where a railroad controls the operations of another railroad by owning a majority of its stock, or where a holding company controls the operations of several roads in the same manner, we have all the disadvantages of consolidation, without getting all of its advantages. We get the centralization of financial power; we do not get all

the economy of operation which should go with it.

"Apart from this general danger, we open the way to several specific evils.

"Where a railroad controls the operations of another road by the ownership of a majority of its stock, there is constant danger that the minority holders will not be fairly treated. The road thus purchased has become part of a large system, and is operated by the representatives of the whole system. It is almost certain that the advantage of the whole will be preferred to the separate interests of the part in matters of operation, traffic and finance.

"Again, the existence of two or more companies under the same management, having separate organizations but united control, invites the concealment of financial transactions by the shifting of charges from one company to another."

The commissioners speak of the financial dangers in incorporating holding. The report continues:

"The extent to which the credit of our railroads is being pledged is evidenced by the change in the proportion of railroad stocks and bonds held by the public. In 1899 these were nearly equal; \$4,307,000,000 stocks and \$4,336,000,000 bonds. Eleven years later the figures given by the statistician of the inter-

state commerce commission were \$5,578,000,000 stocks and \$6,845,000,000 bonds—a serious disproportion. The growth of intercorporate holdings is responsible for a considerable part of this change.

"A most important and difficult question is that of the price at which new stock may be issued. We believe that no restrictions except those of publicity should be placed upon the power of the directors to issue new stock pro rata to their stockholders at or above par, even though the price received be less than the existing market value of the old stock. The experience of Massachusetts has shown that the attempt to prohibit the issue of stock below its market value has hampered the investment of capital and has distinctly interfered with the development of facilities. If this has been the experience of Massachusetts, where capital was abundant, we can hardly expect better results in states where capital is more scarce.

"A further objection to any attempt to compel the sale of new stock at a price above par is that it implies a certain warrant that this value, thus publicly fixed, will be maintained in the future on the old stock as well as the new. In thus attempting to limit profits it may actually tend to guarantee them."

WAR SECRETARY CALLS U. S. ARMY TOO COSTLY

WASHINGTON — Secretary Stimson of the war department says in his annual report today that the army of the United States would be found practically unprepared in the contingency of war with a first class power.

He attributed this largely to the fact that the army was "scattered out over the country" in too many posts, and to the lack of reserves. The army on the peace footing habitually maintained, with miniature companies and troops, he characterized as ineffective for any serious war service.

As to the unpreparedness of the army in artillery and ammunition, Secretary Stimson says that "at the present rate of appropriation it is estimated that it would take more than 50 years to secure a reasonable supply of field artillery guns, carriages and ammunition that would be necessary in the event of war."

The report makes the statement that at a conservative estimate the expense of a permanent organization to operate the Panama canal be established on a strictly business basis and not with the idea of uplifting or governing a dependent people. The question of tolls, he believes, should be left to the determination of the President, based upon acquired experience. American shipping should be granted practically free use of the canal.

an illustration, Secretary Stimson declares, of the extravagance of the existing system of wide distribution of the army.

Dealing with insular affairs, the secretary of war urges that the right of American citizenship be granted to the natives of Porto Rico. The demand for citizenship of the Porto Ricans is entirely dissociated from any thought of statehood, and it is asserted that neither in the United States nor in Porto Rico is there any contemplation of statehood as the ultimate form of government in the island.

Congress is urged to express its wishes regarding the disposal of the unoccupied friar lands in the Philippines, to increase the limit of indebtedness which may be incurred by the Philippine government for public works from \$5,000,000 to \$15,000,000, to pass a Philippine naturalization law and to grant pensions to A. I. veterans who have served 10 years in the islands.

Secretary Stimson recommends that the permanent organization to operate the Panama canal be established on a strictly business basis and not with the idea of uplifting or governing a dependent people. The question of tolls, he believes, should be left to the determination of the President, based upon acquired experience. American shipping should be granted practically free use of the canal.

MR. HITCHCOCK SEES MAIL CARRIED IN AIR AID TO SERVICE SOON

WASHINGTON — Frank H. Hitchcock, postmaster-general, devotes a large part of his annual report given out today, to showing the practise of economy in his department.

"For the first time since 1883 the annual financial statement of the post-office department shows a surplus instead of a deficit," he says. The revenues for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, amounted to \$237,879,823, and the expenditures to \$237,060,705, leaving a surplus of \$219,118.

"At the beginning of the present administration in 1909 the postal service was in arrears to the extent of \$17,479,770, which was decidedly the largest deficit on record. In the brief space of two years this deficit has been changed into a substantial surplus."

"The wiping out of the deficit has been accomplished without curtailment of postal facilities. On the contrary, important extensions have been made in every branch of the service."

The progress being made in aviation encourages the hope that ultimately the regular conveyance of mail by this means may be practicable, it is said. Such a service, if found feasible, might be established, it is added, in many districts where the natural conditions preclude other means of rapid transportation.

COLLISION ON NEW YORK CENTRAL

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—The Pawling express of the New York Central, known as the "Bankers' Special," because of the number of New York bankers and brokers it brings down daily from Mt. Kisco, collided with a freight train at North White Plains at 9 o'clock this morning. F. Gerard of White Plains, fireman on the freight, was killed. Hugh Carson, engineer of the freight, was severely hurt. Ten passengers were slightly injured.

ABINGTON MASONIC ANNIVERSARY

ABINGTON, Mass.—Services, in connection with the semi-centennial anniversary exercises of Pilgrim chapter, Royal Arch Masons, were held in the First Congregational church yesterday afternoon. The Rev. R. Perry Beak of Chelsea, grand chaplain of the grand lodge of Massachusetts, delivered an address on "What Masonry Stands For."

CHILDREN PLAN READING ROOM

Junior of the Jewish Children's Aid Society on Sunday afternoon held a general meeting in Mordecai hall, which is connected with Temple Mishkan Tefila, Mordecai street, Roxbury. A fund was started to open a reading room at the Home for Jewish Children, Canterbury street.

COMMERCE CHAMBER PLEDGES ASSISTANCE TO DOCK COMMISSION

That the members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce will stand solidly and enthusiastically behind the new harbor board, is the assurance given by George S. Smith, the president, in today's issue of the Boston Chamber of Commerce News in which he responds to the appeal made by Hugh Bancroft, chairman of the directors of the port of Boston, asking the business men of Boston for their practical cooperation in aiding the directors to fulfil their charge to the highest degree.

"They must have the cooperative interest of the great public," states Mr. Smith. "We are at the beginning of Boston's great development; the plans about to be studied involve Boston's far as well as her immediate future. The public must not be superficial or impatient in forcing the hands of the commission to hasty action to appease an immediate demand. It is the duty of every public-spirited citizen to keep alive his interest in Boston's development and impress upon the commission that the great, unified, never-to-be-denied public sentiment is behind them heart and hand. The Chamber of Commerce will study contemporaneously with them Boston's development and desires to be a great auxiliary to the harbor commission. Pull, tug and work together for Boston!"

The following is the appeal made by Hugh Bancroft:

"We want to work with the business men of Boston, and we want the business men of Boston to work with us. We ask your cooperation in two ways.

"First, we want your general support in keeping up constantly a public sentiment favorable to the progressive development of the port.

"Second, we want your active and practical support. This means your opinions, your advice, but more than that, it means business for the facilities which the port has today and for those which we are instructed to give it in the future.

"You are, in the main, men who can control or affect the movement of freight. You can be of tangible assistance by seeing to it that the business which you can thus direct moves through Boston, keeping our present facilities busy and emphasizing the need for more.

"I believe that you should do this, even if it be at some slight present disadvantage to you, because whatever you may lose by thus using the port now, will come back to you a hundredfold soon in the betterment of facilities and in the increased prosperity of the port in which you will share.

"Boston is already a great port, one of the greatest in the world. It has become so of its own momentum, without help from city or state government, simply because of the natural advantages which it possesses and the energy of past generations of business men."

"Now that the city and state are giving it their help, by appointing this board, backed up by a substantial initial appropriation, it is up to the business men to work with us in every practical way toward the greater seaport which we confidently expect to evolve."

DEFER NAMING OF NEW CHAIRMAN

WASHINGTON—The Republican national committee, which meets here Dec. 12 to select a convention city, will not undertake at that time to elect a new chairman.

It is said that this matter will be left open until after the convention acts next June.

John F. Hill, former Governor of Maine, who has acted as chairman since the retirement of Mr. Hitchcock, will continue in that capacity until the new campaign manager is named.

GUESTS SLEEP DURING FIRE

Through quiet work on the part of firemen, the guests of Young's hotel were not disturbed early today when a small fire in the boiler room was extinguished. This slack carries off the smoke from the broiling ranges. The fire was burning

NIGHT SCHOOLS FOR THE NEW CITIZEN URGED BY EDUCATOR

The wide reach of interests with which the Twentieth Century Club concerns itself was illustrated at a luncheon on Saturday when an architect from Amsterdam, a professor from the University of Palermo, a New Englander from Billings, Mont., were the speakers, besides the Boston men. Introduced by the secretary, Edward Chandler, Edwin D. Mead presided.

Prof. Alberto Clout of the University of Palermo, Italy, spoke in behalf of the Italian immigrants. He pleaded especially for some work to prepare the future American citizens before they leave Italy, saying that by means of night schools in the ports of emigration and by means of literature distributed for reading on shipboard much could be done for the new comers. He spoke further of the work that is being done by the colonies of Waldenses, in Texas, North Carolina and Missouri and specially in South America to reach the masses of unchurched. Seventy-five per cent of the Italian immigrants cut loose from all church affiliations and the speaker asked the Protestant churches of America to care for these people. There are 20,000 Waldenses in Italy, descendants of the first Protestants, and 30,000 in South America.

H. P. Berlage of Amsterdam, said he had been asked what he thought of art in America, and that his answer must be that at present America is copying Europe and has no art of its own. He said he felt that America must develop an art which shall be the expression of the national polity, the expression of the democratic ideal.

Howard Walker said he thought two important conditions of democratic thinking today were concerned with the art problem in the United States, for democracy seems to mean both the greatest good of the greatest number, and the right of each individual to do as he pleases. Not until individuals are willing to submerge their own will into that which makes for the good of the whole would American city architecture reach the point of real expressiveness of a national ideal, he contended. But we can no more go back to the beginnings of art than we can go back to inarticulate speech.

We must use the speech that has been built up by those before us, both in art and language, Mr. Walker said. He agreed that art is the crown of polity and that the truly democratic ideal, the good of the civic whole, must govern our art as it must the national life. He said: "Art is talking all the time and unless you are blind you cannot be deaf to what it says," which caused laughter.

Mr. Berlage spoke further of the influence of the advance of architecture in Holland on English models. He said the Dutch country house in particular is working back to original simplicity, casting off the excesses of ornamentation that have developed modernity, and that this new effort for a simpler architecture among the Dutch was influencing even this country.

Principal Eaton of Billings, Mont., was introduced as the head of a polytechnic school, but he explained that this title does not really describe his school yet, for it is only an institute to teach boys farming. He said the effort for conservation of natural resources should extend to one of the nation's most valuable resources, the boys. He said he and his brother had gone out into the West where the last real frontier in the United States is waiting the approach of civilization and set themselves to the task of conserving the boys and young men of the farms and ranches. This, he said, was overlooked in

NATION TO RECEIVE ART COLLECTIONS WORTH \$100,000,000

Through the philanthropy and patriotism of J. Pierpont Morgan of New York, P. A. B. Widener, the late William L. Elkins and John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, the four men in America who are possessed of the greatest art treasures on this side of the Atlantic, this country eventually will be bequeathed a great national museum of art that will be no mean rival of the Louvre and Luxembourg in Paris, the National gallery in London and the museums of Madrid, Venice, Florence, Berlin, Munich and Dresden, says the Boston Morning Herald today.

The first hint that this plan is being quietly effected by the leading art lovers of the United States was contained in a cable advice received in this country Saturday through Dr. Wilhelm Bode, director-general of the Prussian royal museums, one of the leading art connoisseurs of the world, who has just returned to Berlin after an extensive tour and inspection of the art collections in the different art centers of America.

In dollars the value of the Morgan-Widener-Elkins-Johnson art treasures will approach \$100,000,000.

C. P. RODGERS ENDS OCEAN TO OCEAN FLIGHT IN PACIFIC

LONG BEACH, Cal.—Calbraith P. Rodgers, the aviator, completed the last leg of the cross-continent flight and landed on the shore of the Pacific Sunday afternoon. The final lap of his trip was 12 miles.

RATE INJUNCTION PERMANENT
WASHINGTON—The commerce court made permanent today the temporary injunction issued recently in the interstate rate and short haul cases.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

An exhibition of rare antique sterling silver is on view at Shreve, Crump & Low Company's store on Tremont street, at the corner of West. The patterns run from the Charles I. to the Victorian period. They are shown in tea sets, urns, tankards, dinner services, waiters and trays, forks and spoons. Arranged in sets, they form an important and interesting collection, showing in a marked degree the taste and culture of those early periods and the massive splendor of their style of living. The exhibition is one well worth visiting.

Contrasting with it is the display of the most modern achievement in watch making. Beautiful little jeweled and enameled watches are shown in exquisite designs, and the plain gold in finely engraved cases. Watches for every purpose are carried. Among them are those of Patek-Philippe & Co. of Geneva, Switzerland. The result of the timing contest at the astronomical observatory in Geneva for the years 1910-11 awarded to this firm the first prize for the best average running watch in the contest between manufacturers; two first prizes out of five, 10 second prizes out of 18, 15 third prizes out of 30 and 28 honorable mentions out of 60. This success is the more noteworthy as the conditions of the competition were more exacting than ever before.

The collection of clocks also is a valuable one, representing the best makers in France, England and America. Not only can they be recommended as timekeepers, which is the first essential, but for beauty of design. While some of them are very valuable it is not necessarily true that a good clock must be costly. Fine imported movements are placed in good frames and sold for a surprisingly low figure. They keep good time and are pleasing to the eye, the cases of mahogany being designed on artistic lines and ornamented with brass mounts.

The great store of the Jordan Marsh Company is being found by many women an ideal place for shopping. There is so much floor space it takes a great many people to make a crowd in it and the wide aisles usually make it possible to go easily from one department to another. The general service, the salespeople, the surroundings, the ventilation, the elevator service, the fixtures, all contribute to making it a pleasure to trade with this great house.

In themselves these would not hold trade though they might attract it in the first place, but the excellence expressed by them is also to be noted in the character of the goods carried. They are all quality goods and the company makes a point of having their prices moderate. In witness of these statements it may be said that each month of this year has shown a great increase of trade over corresponding months of the last.

Those visiting the store will find it to their advantage to remember that all fancy goods and house furnishings are placed in the new building and all dry goods and apparel in the main store.

At no time of the year is there such a demand for novelties and little things as there is at the present. It is the great shopping season when everybody is buying something. Some persons may make heavy purchases of costly things but everybody is on the lookout for something beautiful and perhaps useful that can be secured for a few dollars or the fraction of a dollar. Many articles combining all these qualities can be found at Chandler & Co.'s on Tremont street. Expensive things can be found there, too, costing as much as anybody may care to pay, but there is in addition a great collection of all kinds of things that any one can make his own by the payment of a comparatively small sum of money. Some beautiful Japanese and Chinese embroideries are to be found in robe patterns, in mandarin coats and skirts and in kimonos. Purse and traveling bags are in the latest styles and leather. New among them are the over-night or auto bags fitted with toilet articles. Especially for young girls are envelope pocketbooks. All the leather goods are greatly reduced in price.

Scarves and neckwear are always in demand. Now, particularly they go to make a costume. Many frocks are designed with the special intent of forming a background for the dainty frills and side revers, the stocks and large collars which are so smart. They are made of lace or linen or marquisette, of muslin or net, and often of combinations of these. They are beautiful and becoming.

Aprons are in once more, their popularity renewed perhaps by the events which have brought the English royal family into such prominence. Everything that the members do seems to have a special significance in the minds of the people, so it becoming known that Queen Mary wears an apron sometimes because she considers it feminine and "homey" as well, as a protection of the frock from the busy work of the hands or the work from the frock, every other woman looks upon aprons with a keener interest. The "Queen Mary" is patterned after one which is said to be her favorite design. It is made of fine lawn with a panel of English embroidery, is trimmed with val lace, and finished with broad straps.

Four big sample lines of furs have been merged into one great pre-holiday fur sale by the Gilchrist Company. As each sale is different from every other there is no duplication and each woman who wears one will have the satisfaction of knowing that she is not liable to see another just like it. Brown pony coats are uncommon. There are several of these but differently marked. One has a

deep collar and cuffs of racoon and another has them of beaver. Black pony coats also are in the lot. Full length pony coats are in brown and black. Sets, neck pieces and muffs are shown in black fox, red American, gray, Isabella and white Iceland fox, natural racoon, opossum, Belgian hare, Persian paw and natural wolf.

As something that invites him to do things always interests a child more than that which merely entertains while he sits still and permits himself to enjoy it, plasticine for modeling will keep him happily employed for hours. It is the winter substitute for mud pies, which are an unending delight to every child who can obtain the mud. Plasticine is carried by C. F. Hovey & Co. who is making a great display of toys. Meccano is another toy that will keep boys busy, as it is constructive. It is made in different sizes, a few pieces for the younger children and more for the older ones. Fairy bicycles, folding playhouses, folding blackboards, folding playdolls, suits and wigwags, together with all the other toys that can be thought of, make up the array. Christmas tree holders that will fold but are strong and convenient, are carried as well as Christmas trees, tree ornaments and tinsel.

That "it pays to pay cash" is being exemplified by the Houghton & Dutton Company. For years this store has proclaimed the superiority of low cash prices and claims it caters to a larger cash trade than any other store in New England. Its counters are heaped with little things of moderate cost suitable for gifts which are marked at prices lower than the usual but made possible by the cash system. These are offered as a solution to the perplexity that confronts so many at this time of year, how to make the few dollars that can be used for such a purpose best satisfy the desire to give loving expression in outward form of the regard that is entertained for different relatives and friends.

When shopping the restaurant in the store of Henry Siegel Company will be found a pleasant and convenient place for lunch. The restaurant is a large and attractive one, and the food good. From noon to 2 o'clock there is music.

Mink has long reigned one of the choicest furs and now comes an opportunity to buy mink garments away under price. The Henry Siegel Company has obtained from one of the largest and most reliable manufacturers of New York, a man who imports only fine skins and caters to the best trade in the country, a large consignment of mink which is being sold at one quarter and one third less than regular prices. They are all unusually dark eastern furs of beautiful quality. Neck, shoulder pieces and muffs are made up according to exclusive designs. They are built by some of the highest paid and most skilled workmen in the country, men who are permitted to work upon such furs only after years of experience.

The whole of the first floor of the Paine Furniture Company is given over to the display and sale of holiday goods. By this is meant that while the room suits are as appropriate as anything can be for holiday buying the demand is more for odd pieces suitable to supply an individual need or fancy, such as chairs for lounging, reading or sewing, desk chairs or a chair for some particular place in a room; tea tables, charming dish stands, work tables, dressing and shaving mirrors. Fern stands make pretty gifts and tea wagons are excellent. By their use the tea things are moved easily from the butler's pantry to any part of the house where it is wished to serve the afternoon refreshment, and then back again. It does away with confusion and simplifies the little ceremony.

That foulards are to be worn during the coming spring and summer quite as much as they were last is assured by the announcement of James McCreery & Co. of New York, that it is now showing the latest styles and colors in these silks for the spring of 1912.

Today and tomorrow is being conducted a special sale of fine imported dress satin in white and black. Silk marquisette at reduced prices is shown in a complete range of street and evening shades. A superior quality of imported black dress velvet also is marked down. Dress lengths in plain and fancy weaves, black broadcloth that has been sponged and shrunk, and an extensive assortment of cotton dress fabrics are shown especially for the holiday trade and will be appropriately boxed for presentation.

The upholstery, lace curtain, furniture and china departments of both stores are showing a fine collection of things. In the china department are marble and bronze busts and groups, small Vienna bronzes, clocks, silverware, silver deposit on glass, nickel and copper ware.

FIRE DESTROYS HOUSE AND BARN
HAVERHILL, Mass.—Fire which destroyed his large residence, barn, heated plant and greenhouses on the Amesbury road early Sunday cost Charles H. Kauback more than \$10,000. Water was not thrown on the fire until 35 minutes after discovery. The Kauback family saved their furniture and personal property.

M. LEPINE LOSES NOMINATION
(By the United Press)
PARIS—M. Lepine, prefect of police, was easily defeated for the senatorial nomination today.

RECESS FOR CONGRESS
WASHINGTON—Congress will probably take a recess from Dec. 22 to Jan. 3.

CHOPIN INTERPRETED

Vladimir de Pachmann gave his fourth piano recital in Jordan hall Saturday afternoon before a good-sized audience that gave the usual close attention his playing wins. He presented the Sonata No. 9, A major, Mozart; Ende vom Lied, op. 12 No. 8, F major, Schumann; Spinning Song, op. 67 No. 4, Mendelssohn; Menuet, op. 17, G major, Moszkowski; Rondo Brilliant, op. 62, E flat, Weber-Henslet, and the following works of Chopin: Nocturne, op. 27 No. 2, D flat major; Prelude, op. 27 No. 16, B flat minor; Impromptu, op. 36, F sharp major; Etude, op. 10 No. 3, E major; Mazurka, op. 56 No. 2, C major; Valse Brillante, op. 34, A flat.

A reviewer of a de Pachmann recital could go over the whole program, note by note, and find something to comment on at every rise and fall of melody, every change of harmony, every articulation of phrase to phrase, every rounding out of musical period. There is nothing that this artist does in the way of calling out tone from his piano, but is cause for enthusiastic remark. What pianist before de Pachmann ever dared to sit down to his keyboard with determination to play carefully? Think of a great artist taking a simple set of variations in a Mozart sonata and attacking them as though they were something really very hard to remember! Who but de Pachmann would dare to play pranks with his own interpretation and make it his in his second best manner? And the opening number of his program, too, and knowing as he must know, what the consequences are of giving an audience an unfavorable impression at the outset. Well, that is the only fair way to report the reading of the old piece of music wherewith Mr. de Pachmann introduced himself to his audience Saturday afternoon.

Of course nobody cared how Mr. de Pachmann performed the quaint variations with their little melody tightened so stiffly into the upper reaches of the A major gamut. He might take all their patterning and figuring as so much old lace and brocade and have a laugh about it, and who would care?

Mr. de Pachmann will be conventional, you think, in one respect; he will make his program consist of groups of pieces with rests between, and he will provide enough of them to make out a fair afternoon of piano playing, the commercial relations of himself and his listeners considered. He will not send his audience home with just a half hour of Chopin and ask that to be regarded as a fair arrangement. For you feel as you look down your program that the Chopin group is what the pianist has principally called you out to hear, and yet, what an afternoon to remember, a half hour of de Pachmann and Chopin and the rest of the time until evening to think about player and composer! The thing against that, is you reflect, that if you had your Chopin for the first and the last thing, the impression would be so deep and enduring as to have him after composers of contrasting temper. And so you make the most of the Mozart movement, though you perhaps wish the player had chosen some Beethoven constructive variations instead of this embellished, frilled kind.

But Mr. de Pachmann begins to lay aside indifference. Mozart in the minut of his sonata becomes a builder. This old music takes hold. The last movement, continuing in light vein, has rhythmic freedom that no modern masterpiece of composition can boast. This first section of the recital program is beginning to seem too short. No time for regrets. The Schumann piece is started; yes, is finished and applauded. Applause is bowed to, waggishly gesticulated to, and listen! the Spinning song. Here is a minut progressing now under the player's hand; not much like the Mozart minuet. Written by a poet who knew brocade and lace and court dancing only from books and pictures. Lastly, a piece by a romanticist, its scope of expressiveness enlarged by an arranger still more romantic. The thought occurs to the listener here that no music can keep its vitality from the days of what are called the classic and romantic composers until the present, unless its modern interpreters play it better than the men who first played it, and unless its modern interpreters moreover find deeper truth in it than its original readers found. If Mozart can say to the present generation more than he said to his eighteenth century contemporaries, his A major sonata will find a place on a de Pachmann recital program. If Weber, with Henslet lending a note or two, can yield up a message in 1911 that he has kept hidden from interpreters hitherto, his Rondo will give a moment of brilliancy to a matinee of today in Jordan hall. Just as soon as a composer has told all he has to say, he drops straightaway out of the concert repertoire. Nothing is ever repeated in music.

The Chopin selections were the wonder pieces of all the recital year. As arranged by keys and moods, they made a program suite, a cyclic group almost as organic as a sonata. They were as complete a summary of their composer as such a circumscribed set of numbers could be. They were perhaps a grayer picture of Chopin than another program designer would have drawn, but to those who like the composer in his less explicit revelations, wherein light and shade are more potent than line, the picture was an unparalleled evocation. It was not nocturne, plus prelude, plus impromptu, plus etude and so on down the list; it was a complete and sole impression. It was not the D-flat nocturne to be compared with another player's reading of the same, or with a de Pachmann interpretation of some other nocturne at some other recital. It was the D-flat nocturne related to certain other Chopin music, and all of

it combining to an entrancing effect of portraiture.

OPERA MATINEE AND CONCERT

The second Saturday matinee audience at the Boston opera house saw a performance of Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah" with the cast the same as on the opening night of the season, except that the new French baritone, Mr. Riddez, instead of the Metropolitan opera artist, Mr. Gilly, joined with Mme. Gay in the scenes of pompous Philistine sacrifice that precede the overthrow of the temple. The performance was in all respects, except, perhaps in the work of Mr. Riddez, equal to that of the first production; and in the work of the chorus it showed more freedom of both voice and action. Mr. Zenatello sings the role of Samson with a nobility that almost gives those who heard the Mr. Zenatello of a year ago the idea that a new tenor now calls that name. Mme. Gay succeeds as admirably as her chief associate in the opera in evoking a character of ancient times and in taking the reproach of oratorio from a French stage masterpiece of the bold rather than the detailed stroke.

Mr. Riddez made his second appearance in Boston in a role that asks for a more resonant voice than his to carry off its sacerdotal individuality. The demand of the last act for a static picture and that Mr. Riddez seemed not to catch the idea of so well as his predecessor of the opening night. But artists are not fully tested in work of this sort.

Mr. Caplet conducted the performance and commanded orchestral and stage forces to an improved ensemble. The cast was as follows:

Samson.....Giovanni Zenatello
Delilah.....Maria Gay
Grand Preter.....Jean Riddez
Abimelech.....Jose Mardones
Vieillard Hebreu.....Edward Lankow
Messenger Philistine.....Paul Saldaigne
Premier Philistine.....Ernesto Giaccone
Deuxieme Philistine.....Gaston Barreau

The second operatic concert was given before a good sized audience at the Boston opera house Sunday evening. "Faust" scenes were given with Miss Fisher and Miss Swartz and Messrs. De Potter, Mardones and Barreau winning applause for earnest and artistic work.

Interesting features of the evening were the singing of a group of songs by the new basso cantante, Mr. Lankow, and the singing of an aria from "Boheme" by the new Metropolitan tenor, Mr. Romito. Mr. Lankow's song readings won hearty applause. They included the following selections: "The Slumber Boat," Jessie L. Gaynor; "The Silesian," Reissiger; "Au die Musik," Schubert.

Mr. Romito sang for the first time, it was said, in any theater and for the first time with an orchestra. He gave a performance of the "Che gilda manina" that indicates the discovery on Mr. Russell's part, of an unusual voice. A tenor who has never done more than sing "Santa Lucia" among the boatmen of the bay of Naples is not going to become a Constantino just by crossing the ocean and standing up in the Boston opera house and singing one of the Constantino grand arias. But it is a remarkable thing to happen just the same to have the singer deliver the beautiful and difficult Puccini phrases with so much felicity as Mr. Romito did at the Sunday concert. Great natural beauty of voice he undoubtedly has. Unpractised as he is he cannot lift his voice from low to high in the manner of a schooled artist, but under favorable conditions of the leading of the melody his voice all through its compass promises well.

The concert closed with the triumphal scene from "Aida," with Miss Amsten, another new artist, carrying off the volume-demanding line of the soprano with noteworthy good effect. Mr. Russell seems to have acquired in Miss Amsten what he has always lacked in the regular company, a dramatic soprano with power to be heard in a large mass of accompanying tone.

Three conductors took part in directing the concert, Mr. Caplet in "Faust," Mr. Goodrich in a performance of the Nicolai "Merry Wives" overture and in the "Boheme" aria and Mr. Conti in "Aida."

MUSIC NOTES

The music department of the city of Boston gives three orchestral concerts at which Louis C. Elson lectures on the programs, and one chamber concert this week, as follows:

Orchestral concert at the Chapman school Tuesday evening, Dec. 12, at 8 o'clock, with the following soloists: Alice Huston-Stevens, soprano; Frank B. Eaton, flutist.

Orchestral concert at the Lowell school Wednesday evening, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock, with the following soloists: Miss Helen Ceelia Dwyer, soprano; William Howard, violinist.

Chamber concert at South Boston high school Thursday evening, Dec. 14, at eight o'clock, by Miss Mary H. Sheedy, pianist; William Howard, violinist; Carl Dodge, violoncellist; assisted by Miss Mary R. Tracy, soprano.

Orchestral concert at the Roxbury high school, Friday evening, Dec. 15, at eight o'clock, with the following soloists: Albert C. Orecuti, tenor; Walter E. Loud, violinist.

David Mannes, violinist, and Mrs. Clara Mannes, pianist, appear Thursday evening, Dec. 14, in Steiner hall. Their program consists of Mozart's sonata in B flat, Brahms' sonata in G major, and the much-heralded Suite in the old style by Max Reger, to be performed for the first time in Boston. Reger's suite has been played with success by Mr. and Mrs. Mannes in New York and other places, where it has been accounted an

uncommonly effective composition for the two instruments.

The Balalaika orchestra, W. W. Andreeff director, gave a concert in Symphony hall Sunday evening. A quartet of singers, Liebow Orlova, soprano, Olga Serapianna, contralto, Nikolai Vasiliev, tenor, Albert Janpolski, bass, assisted. The program was largely one of Russian folk songs and the concert was much liked by an audience of good size.

PROF. ELSON SAYS JEWS HAVE LOST ANCIENT CHANT

Lecturing upon the music of the Bible, Prof. Louis C. Elson, at the Boston Public Library on Sunday afternoon declared: "Absolutely no trace remains today of the ancient Hebrew chants or music, and it is idle to seek for it among the existing synagogue hymns. The Jews, after the dispersion, came under foreign influences, and the national characteristics of different countries are marked in the liturgical music of the German, Viennese and Russian congregations. The hymn of 'Kol Nidre,' sung upon the Day of Atonement all over the world, is now known to be Arabic in character, and probably comes from Spain. The tune called 'Leoni' is quite apocryphal.

"To realize what the music of the Old Testament really was," said the lecturer, "we must turn to Egyptian sources. A good example near home is the improvised chant of negroes at camp meetings."

Professor Elson gave harmonized versions of the old Jewish songs.

ANNUAL SALE FOR SOLDIERS' HOME

The Ladies Aid Association of the Soldiers' home, Chelsea, have been making preparations for the annual holiday sale of that organization, which will be held in Gilbert hall, Tremont temple tomorrow and the two following days.

With the proceeds of this fair, gifts will be purchased for the veterans at the home, which will be distributed on Dec. 24.

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JEWELERS

RATIONAL GOLF

By JASON ROGERS

In answer to a query from the Hale Club whether a player can ground his club in permanent grass within a hazard, the rules committee have answered: If the grass of a bunker is within the boundaries of the hazard, the club may not be grounded on it. Wherever there is a hazard which is naturally ill-defined, it is the duty of the committee to make the boundaries of the hazard clear to players, either by local rule or by marking the actual boundaries, or by both methods. As an example a local rule at St. Andrews states: "The grass bordering the road at the seventeenth hole is part of the hazard." The term "permanent grass" does not occur in the present rules, but was introduced for the first time in the 1902 code, and found to be a bad rule to interpret. The game is played at present in this respect as if a ball can lie on grass, no difficulty is experienced with the present rule No. 23.

Brady would arrange the holes on his ideal course thus: First 300 yards, second 300, third 380, fourth 100, fifth 320, sixth 500, seventh 120, eighth 400, ninth 420, tenth 340, eleventh 410, twelfth 130, thirteenth 370, fourteenth 520, fifteenth 180, sixteenth 300, seventeenth 420, eighteenth 400.

One of the features of Harry Vardon's push shot, according to the Standard, is that the ball is hit fairly high, about the center, the club then going through it and only touching the turf in front of the place where the ball was lying, a small divot being then taken,

and the general run of players have, through insufficient study and instruction, arrived at the conclusion that the chief or only thing to do in copying is to see to it that the turf is taken after impact with the ball and not before it, as is customary. This being so, their efforts usually result in the ball being more than half-topped and a very sad mess being made of their so-called push shots.

Taylor has for years been enthroned in the public estimation as the pitcher of all time, and assuredly he is a very great one, but I am not at all sure, says Bernard Darwin, that Vardon ought not to share that throne. Eike Taylor, he pitches whenever he possibly can. I recollect so well one hole at Stoke Poges in the big foursome not long since, when Vardon and Duncan beat Sherlock and Braid. It was the twelfth hole, where the green is guarded by a broad, grassy dip. The approaching fell to Sherlock and Vardon and the former played the odd, a beautiful running shot, wherein the ball ran down into the dip, climbed up the other side, and finished within perhaps six yards of the hole. Then came Vardon with a shot the absolute antithesis of Sherlock's. He pitched the ball over the dip and right on to the plateau, where it stopped as if tethered by a string and finished near the hole. I was walking with Taylor at the moment and remember the beam of pleasure that spread over his expressive countenance. That great man always, I suspect, enjoys seeing the runners beaten by the pitchers.

PROFESSOR ASSER AND HERR FRIED WIN PEACE PRIZE

NEW YORK—Cable messages to the New York Herald state that the Nobel peace prize has been awarded jointly to Prof. T. M. C. Asser, a member of the Dutch council of state, and Herr Alfred H. Fried, editor of the Vienna Friedenswarte. Each receives \$19,500. Professor Asser is the founder of the Institute of International Law.

It is also stated that King Gustav of Sweden presented the Nobel prizes, with the exception of the peace prize, to the winners on Sunday. Mrs. Marie Sklodowska Curie personally received the prize for chemistry; and Prof. Wilhelm Wien of Wurzburg University, and Prof. Alvar Gullstrand of Upsala University other prizes. The Belgian minister received the prize for literature in behalf of Maurice Maeterlinck.

ENDEAVORERS TO CONVEY AT MELROSE

The Christian Endeavor societies comprising the Progressive Christian Endeavor Union of northern Middlesex county will have the first rally of the winter in the Melrose Congregational church tonight. Delegates will be sent by the societies of Wakefield, Melrose, Reading, Stoneham, North Reading, Woburn, Melrose Highlands, Wilmington, Greenwood and Lynnfield. The theme of the convention will be "Christian Efficiency." There will be a dinner from 6:30 to 7:15 o'clock, followed by a business meeting at which the president, William Leach of Reading, will preside. At 8 o'clock an address will be given by the Rev. Dr. O. P. Gifford of Brookline.

DIRECTORS NAMED FOR JEWISH HOME

"Directors were elected Sunday for the Home for Destitute Jewish Children, Chatterbury street, Dorchester, as follows:

Oscar Grosberg, George Wyner, David A. Lourie, Louis Rosenberg, Nathan Pinski, David S. Kananof, Julius Rottenberg for three years; Albert A. Ginzberg, Louis A. Ginsburg, Joseph Rudnick, Coleman Levine, Philip F. Aaronson, Samuel L. Dana for two years; Abram Phillips, Ira W. Shapiro, Max Rubin, Joseph Sonnabend, Louis Kaplan, Max Lebowich and Tobias Berman for one year. The directors will meet Thursday evening to elect officers.

POSTAL INSPECTOR AT NEW DUTIES

Alonso H. Pierce, formerly assistant postmaster at the Bangor (Me.) postoffice who was recently appointed postal inspector in the New England division, reported to the chief inspector, Lawrence Letherman, at the Boston postoffice today. He will probably be assigned to the Maine territory.

It has been reported, that owing to the great increase in the mails, there will be other inspectors appointed within a few months. An examination was held last week and a number of clerks took it. Their names will be announced within a few days.

CLAN TO INITIATE 105 CANDIDATES

QUINCY, Mass.—Tonight will be an important one in the history of Clan McGregor, O. S. C., as they will initiate into the mysteries of their fraternity 105 candidates. This is the largest number ever admitted to any O. S. C. at any one time. The work will be performed at Alpha hall and will be in charge of Chief Alfred Dietz.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Capt. L. H. Bash, fifth infantry, on Dec. 23, to San Francisco for assistant to chief commissary western division. Capt. S. M. Rutherford, commissary on completion instruction at Ft. Riley, proceed to Chicago for assistant chief commissary central division.

First Lieut. W. S. Fulton, fourth infantry, on relief from duty as aide-de-camp, join his regiment.

First Lieut. W. N. Haskell, fourteenth cavalry, to Ft. Omaha, Neb., for temporary duty, and will sail from San Francisco on Jan. 5.

First Lieut. G. R. Guild, signal corps, from Ft. Leavenworth to Ft. Wood, N. Y. Col. H. P. Birmingham, Maj. P. C. Fauntleroy and Capt. W. T. Davis appointed a board of officers to meet at Washington, D. C., at call for examination of candidates for appointment as second lieutenants.

Captains H. D. Bishop and W. D. Newbill, third field artillery, will report to examining board at Ft. Riley, Kan., on call for examination for promotion.

Naval Orders
Commander C. H. Hayes, detached duty command the Annapolis, to home and await orders.

Commander T. J. Senn, detached duty connection board of inspection and survey for ships to duty as recorder of the board of inspection and survey for ships.

Lieut. J. J. Green, detached duty the Annapolis to duty the Vicksburg as executive. Lieut. (junior grade) S. A. Taffinder, detached duty the Annapolis to duty the Buffalo as senior engineer officer.

Ensign C. C. Clark, detached duty the Annapolis to duty on Asiatic station.

Ensign S. Doherty, detached duty the Vicksburg to home and wait orders.

Ensigns H. T. Kays and E. A. Lichtenstein, detached duty the Buffalo to temporary duty the Independence.

Midshipmen F. E. Johnson and G. A. Trever, detached duty the Annapolis to temporary duty the Independence.

Passed Asst. Surg. C. E. Ryder, detached duty Philadelphia, Pa., to duty Puget Sound, Wash.

Movements of Naval Vessels
Arrived—Maryland at Hilo, Hawaii; Salem and Panther at Hampton roads; Monaghan at Charleston; Connecticut and Vermont at New York; Louisiana and North Dakota at Tampa; Mississippi and Minnesota at Philadelphia; Georgia, Nebraska and Virginia at Boston; Wheeling at Santo Domingo City; Nanshan at Nanking; Decatur at Wuhu; Dale at Chinkiang; Buffalo and Glacier at San Francisco.

Sailed—Ohio, from Newport for Philadelphia; Patuxent and Potomac, from Pensacola for Key West; Hopkins, Hull, Truxton, Paul Jones, Stewart, Farragut, Lawrence and Rowan, from San Diego for Mare Island; Supply, from Nagasaki for Kobe.

Naval Notes
WASHINGTON—The battleship Utah, which has just completed a cruise from Boston to Hampton roads and a four days' cruise at sea under oil fuel exclusively, will remain with the Florida at Calverton until Jan. 8.

Latest reports from the collier Sterling indicate that she is lying easily with steam up and crew living comfortably on board. The work of uncovering the hole in her side and pumping out the flooded compartments is being pushed, with all possible assistance from the Norfolk navy yard.

The Washington and the North Carolina have been ordered to proceed from Santo Domingo to Hampton roads, stopping at Guantanamo for coal if necessary. For the present the Wheeling will remain in Dominican waters.

Lieut. Commander Thomas T. Craven has been selected for duty as naval director of target practice and engineering competitions, to succeed Lieut. Commander Leigh C. Palmer when that officer assumed the duties of aid to the secretary of the navy in January. Lieut. Commander Craven is now on duty at

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CITY EXPENSES FOR THIS YEAR SHOW INCREASE

For the first 10 months of this year an increase of more than \$390,000 in department expenses over the corresponding months of last year is shown in a comparative table printed in Saturday's City Record.

The table shows that the expenses of the departments over which the mayor has no control—the police department, licensing board and school committee—went up \$159,313.32 during the period.

The expenses for departments over which the mayor exercises control, amounted to \$11,229,711.66, against \$10,836,768.17 for the same months of the year before, an increase of \$392,943.49.

For the same months in 1909 during the Hibbard administration the expenditures amounted to \$10,629,102.34. During the first 10 months of the second year of Mayor Fitzgerald's first term the expenditures were \$11,730,761.91, \$510,650.25 higher than this year.

For the police department, licensing board and school committee the expenditures for this year were \$5,646,032.21, against \$5,487,718.39 for the corresponding months of last year.

JUSTICES GUESTS OF B. U. ALUMNI

Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg and Justice Charles A. De Courcy of the Massachusetts supreme court, recently appointed by Governor Foss, were on Saturday night the guests of 250 members of the Boston University Law School Alumni Association at the Exchange Club. Both jurists are graduates of Boston University law school.

Members of the bar from all parts of Massachusetts were in attendance, and many from neighboring states as well.

Fletcher Ranny, '86, of Boston, was toastmaster, and introduced first Dr. Lemuel H. Murlin, the new president of Boston University.

Former Gov. John L. Bates, president of Boston University corporation; former Chief Justice Emory of Maine, Judge De Courcy and Chief Justice Rugg were the other speakers.

OPERATORS AND MINERS TO MEET

CHICAGO—President White of the United Mine Workers, has issued a call for an informal conference of operators and miners here on Dec. 14 between states formerly covered by the interstate agreement.

PUPILS TO HEAR LUMBER LECTURE

William Litchfield, president of the Litchfield Lumber Company, will address the students of the High School of Commerce on Wednesday on "The Relation of the Lumber Industry to the Student."

Washington in connection with the general board. He formerly was on duty as gunnery officer of the Atlantic fleet.

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H. MASON PERKINS
DENTIST
120 Boylston Street, Room 320.
DR. WILL J. BROWNLEE,
Tel. Oakland 2667.
The Kenwood Hotel, CHICAGO.

A DENTIST in any city will be benefited by having his professional card appear in this column. Ten cents per line per insertion.

CONSUL WARNED OF BLOWING UP OF MAINE IN '98

BEDFORD, Ia.—Alexander C. Brice of this city, who was United States consul at Matanzas, Cuba, in 1897-98, said yesterday that two days before the battleship Maine was blown up in Havana harbor, he was warned that the vessel was about to be destroyed. Upon request of President McKinley, he says, publicity was withheld.

"Two nights before the destruction of the Maine," said Mr. Brice, "a man whom I knew and who was not an American came to my residence at midnight, and upon the promise that I would not reveal his name, told me the Maine would be blown up."

"I sent a special messenger to Fitzhugh Lee, consul-general at Havana, and the officials there failed to credit the warning. The next day the explosion took place."

"When I returned to the United States I reported the incident to President McKinley and the secretary of state, and the President requested that no publicity be given to the incident at that time. I respected his wish, but feel at liberty to make a statement now that the naval board has reported that a mine, touched off from the outside, caused the ship's magazine to explode."

CABLE TOLLS TO BE CUT IN TWO

A reduction of 50 per cent on the existing charges will be made by the Commercial Cable Company as a result of negotiations which have been carried on with the postmaster-general of Great Britain for two years, according to an announcement just received from the company.

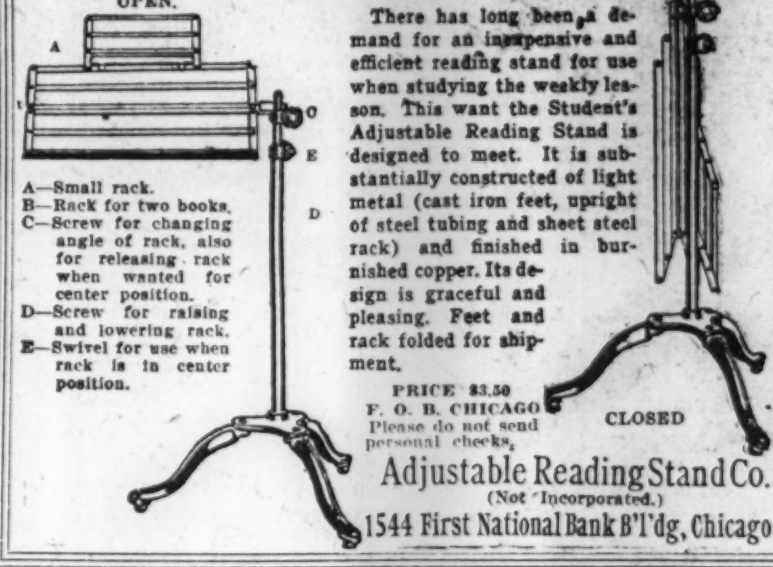
The announcement reads: "On and after Jan. 1, 1912, messages for Great Britain written in plain English will be accepted at the rate of 12 1/2 cents per word, with a minimum charge of 60 cents. The usual telegraphic addresses and signatures are permissible, but the text must be in plain English and devoid of commercial marks. Groups of letters, abbreviations, punctuations and numbers must be written in words. A telegraphic address may, however, be embodied in the text."

RADCLIFFE GIRL WILL GIVE DANCES

Miss Virginia Tanner will give a dance-recital at an entertainment by the Radcliffe Graduates Club for the faculty Wednesday evening at Agassiz house. Miss Tanner holds an A. M. degree from Radcliffe. There will be national character dances, an old court dance and a number of Miss Tanner's own dramatic creations.

READING STANDS

Student's Adjustable Reading Stand
There has long been a demand for an inexpensive and efficient reading stand for use when studying the weekly lesson. This want the Student's Adjustable Reading Stand is designed to meet. It is substantially constructed of light metal (cast iron feet, upright of steel tubing and sheet steel rack) and finished in burnished copper. Its design is graceful and pleasing. Feet and rack folded for shipment.



PRICE \$2.50
F. O. B. CHICAGO
Please do not send personal checks.
Adjustable Reading Stand Co.
(Not Incorporated.)
1544 First National Bank Bldg., Chicago

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Grey's Hairdresser Shop
Specializing in hairdressing—Marcel waving, Shampooing—BOSTON MANICURING. Will make up hair combings.
125 East 84th Street : : : NEW YORK
Phone, Madison Square 813.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

SAVE 33 1/3 %
WE CAN SELL YOU
Heating Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces
direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to build let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Coal combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver.

THE TER-MIN EXIGENCIES CO.
232-234 Franklin St., BOSTON, MASS.
New England agents. Also agents for Rooster Cook Bricques.

BROOKLINE

New 2-apartment cement dwellings; 7-10 rooms with two and three baths to each apartment; red birch and mahogany finish; front and rear piazzas; hot water heaters; most modern construction; ideal location, opposite the city hall. Address: EDWARD KIRKER, Village Square, Tel. Brookline 3131.

CHRISTIAN LADY wants another to share apartment; steam heat, janitor service, every comfort; desirable location. Address L. 34, Monitor Office.

FOR RENT—in Buffalo, large modern apartment building, suitable for department, goods or furniture business. Address PARKER, HALL & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—Room and board in private family for man and wife during part of winter, or small furnished homekeeping apartment or small house; Philadelphia references. J. WARNER JOHNSON, Cotuit, Mass.

STORES AND OFFICES
FOR RENT—in Buffalo, large modern apartment building, suitable for department, goods or furniture business. Address PARKER, HALL & CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

BOARD AND ROOM—PHILADELPHIA
WANTED—Room and board in private family for man and wife during part of winter, or small furnished homekeeping apartment or small house; Philadelphia references. J. WARNER JOHNSON, Cotuit, Mass.

WANTED—DRIVING
WANTED, DRIVING—I have pretty and perfectly safe pair of horses, comfortable carriage, will drive by hour or week. H. MINKLER, 62 Rutland st., Boston. Phone 772-R Tremont.

STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE
All kinds store fixtures, refrigerators, new and 2nd hand. Whitman Co., Sullivan sq.

SHOPPING
THE SHOPPING EXCHANGE
22 MT. VERNON ST., BOSTON, MASS.
Shops for you free of charge. Customers meet and are accompanied on shopping tours. Send for booklet.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES
CHRISTMAS POST CARDS—1 doz. embossed cards mailed on receipt of 25c in stamps. HUB CARD CO., Keene, N. H.

BOOKS
CASES ON THE SPOT and highest prices paid for Standard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias; complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world; correspondence invited. WILLIAMS' BOOK STORE, 340 Washington st., Boston.

APPRAISERS
MY SERVICES may be had to examine and report on real estate, land, buildings, contents, etc., for insurance purposes, and others, in an intelligent, qualified, reliable and wholly disinterested manner; the best way to get but will go anywhere; correspondence invited.

DWIGHT L. WOODRUFF,
87 North 7th st., Grants Pass, Ore.

AUTOMOBILE TIRES
\$5 FOR YOUR OLD TIRES
On purchase of new ones, size 34x4 upwards, S. H. tires and tubes, all sizes. Volcanising and retreading. All work guaranteed.
GEO. COLLINS, 284 Columbus Ave.

LIVERY SERVICE
Brookline Residents
I would call your attention to my livery. Carriages of all kinds furnished with experienced drivers for all occasions at short notice. Tel. Brookline 4072.
HENRY C. BELL,
Boarding and Livery Stable, Brookline, Mass.

BOARD AND ROOMS
EXCLUSIVE IN BROOKLINE
Private Family Boarding House
TWO CONNECTING ROOMS WITH PRIVATE BATH, EXCELLENT TABLE.
75 Cypress St., adjacent Wellington Ter.
Tel. 1120-M Brookline.

A QUIET HOME
FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE
COMFORTABLE rooms, good home cooking; thoroughly modern house; near steam and electric.
220 Woodland road, Auburndale, Mass.
Tel. Newton West 540-W.

ROOMS—CHICAGO
FOR RENT—Good sized attractive room; modern conveniences; I. C. express and electric service; 2 adults in family no other roomers. MRS. L. A. RYAN, 2857 Madison Ave., Chicago.

FOR RENT—Suite of front rooms, 4001 Evanson at 3d apartment, Chicago. MRS. IRVING. Also dressing room.

EAST 51ST ST., 1363—To rent, sunny south room; private home; I. C. express and local; Midway 118.

ROOMS—NEW YORK
WEST 21ST ST., 411—Absolutely clean, desirable, warm rooms, small and large; \$1.50 upward; 7c convenient, quiet location. AURADA.

RESTAURANTS
South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving at or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; all modern conveniences.
J. U. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

NOTICES
CITY OF BOSTON
Notice of Hearing
Office of Clerk of Committees.
City Hall, December 12, at 2 o'clock p. m.
The Finance Committee of the City Council will give a public hearing on Tuesday, December 12, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Hearing Room, City Hall, on the message and order submitted by his Honor the Mayor, October 30, 1911, relative to the extension of Arlington street and the widening of Ferdinand street.
By order of the committee.
JOHN F. DEVER,
Clerk of Committee.

SALESMEN WANTED
LAND SALESMAN—We have an unusual good land proposition 15 miles from Mobile in the three-crop country. Three hundred feet elevation. Very liberal commission paid. Address MOBILE FARM LAND CO., 514 Commercial National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

THE DELICIOUS flavor of the best Fruit and more economical. SAUER'S EXTRACTS. ALL FLAVORS. Thirteen Highest Awards and Medals.

TYPEWRITERS
Standard Folding Typewriter
DESIGNED for private use. Light, compact, simple and inexpensive. Every necessary feature found on high priced machines. We sell, rent, and repair all makes. MODEL TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 103 Devonshire and 20 Arch Streets.

TYPEWRITERS FOR CHRISTMAS—A useful gift for boy or girl. Guaranteed machines from \$10 up. Residing, H. L. SHAW, 65 Federal st., cor. Franklin. Tel. F. H. 2179.

FURNITURE REPAIRING
WE HAVE a department devoted to repairing and renewing bed, rattan, willow and antique furniture.

NEW ENGLAND REED CO.,
11A Green st., Boston, Mass.

UPHOLSTERY
CARL J. JOHNSON
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker
Estimates cheerfully given.
1435 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE.

HARDWOOD FLOORS
FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS
All kinds, thin and thick, old floors renovated. W. J. DAY & CO., 42 Canal st.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS
THE DELICIOUS flavor of the best Fruit and more economical. SAUER'S EXTRACTS. ALL FLAVORS. Thirteen Highest Awards and Medals.

TYPEWRITERS
Standard Folding Typewriter
DESIGNED for private use. Light, compact, simple and inexpensive. Every necessary feature found on high priced machines. We sell, rent, and repair all makes. MODEL TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 103 Devonshire and 20 Arch Streets.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

TEXAS SINGER—Christian man
position in male or mixed quartet for
concerts. **ARTHUR BROWN**, age 52,
28 Arlington av., Rte. 26, Mass.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, age 25,
residence Boston; \$15-\$20; good
references. **WILLIAM J. BROWN**, 67
EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
land st., Boston, Oct. 26/30.

WOMAN, experienced, and expe-
rience as waitress or janitor would be
of use; such; hard and temperance; ha-
ma and strictly temperate. **DAVID**
W. WY, 315 Paul Gore st., Jamaica
Plain, Mass.

WOODSMAN— Experienced wood
wishes position cutting wood lot, ties,
etc. **WILLIAM J. BROWN**, 67 EMP. OFF.
Box 205, Belchertown, Mass.

YOUNG COLORED MAN, tempo-
rally educated and of good character
wishes position as waiter or waiter-
evening work. Call or phone PH
ALEXANDER, 121 Germania st.,
Boston, Mass. H. Carter.

YOUNG MAN (21) would like positi-
meat market Friday evening and all
other days. **WILLIAM J. BROWN**, 67
references. **HENRY J. WHELAN**, 14
land st., Boston.

YOUNG MAN, married, wishes work
of any kind; reliable and temperate
ref. **WILLIAM J. BROWN**, 67 EMP. OFF.
Phone 8174, Lynn, s. **HERB**
BACALAN, 121 Germania st., Lynn, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, 23 years, of good
character, wants position as traveling
panton to act as secretary or other
work. **WILLIAM J. BROWN**, 67 Main st.,
ford, Mass.

YOUNG MAN, 28, would like position
as waiter or waiter-evening work. **WILLIAM J. BROWN**, 67 EMP. OFF.
HARRY A. BIXBY, 121 Germania st.,
Boston, Tel. 124-W Tremont.

YOUNG MAN, good habits and willing
take. **WILLIAM J. BROWN**, 67 EMP. OFF.
to **GEORGE WILSON**, Lock Box 207, B-
ton, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

ACCOMMODATOR desires position
day or week; cooking, laundry work, etc.
and housework. **WILLIAM J. BROWN**, 67
124 Vernon st., Roxbury, Mass.

ACCOMMODATORS, by hour, day

SITUATIONS WANTED—MA

ASSISTANT—Wanted, with references; young and middle-aged; 23 Boylston st., room 23, Boston, Mass.

WOMAN—**WANTED**—**COMMUNICATING COOK**—Best references; wishes employment; or would day's work. **NELLIE CALHAN**, 1581-1583 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

ADVERTISING—Young woman, can energetic, some experience, wishes position on advertising work; prefers small agency; references. **MISS LIZZIE BROWN**, 10 MISS H. WHITE'S 8 Follen st., Boston, Mass.

WOMAN—**ALL-ROUND WORK** by the day or week; capable woman. **MISS LIZZIE BROWN**, 18 Greenwich pk., Boston; references.

ASSISTANT—**AMERICAN** Protestant man, past middle-age, wishes position small family or of elderly people; references. **B. H. STICKNEY**, 61 Chaske av., Auldale, Mass.

ASSISTANT—**SITUATION** wanted by American lady; light duties for her own room, small compensation, in Cambridge or vicinity. **MRS. J. C. LINTER**, 77 Pearl st., Cambridge, Mass.

ASSISTANT—**First-class cook** laundress; several years' experience; references. **MRS. REBECCA HOWE** will take charge of cleaning private homes or parlors. **MRS. REBECCA HOWE**, Blue Hill, Boston, Mass.

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER—Lady desires position as assistant bookkeeper; references. **MRS. M. V. MACK**, No. 77, Westland ave., suite 3, Boston, Mass.

ASSISTANT—**WOMAN**—**WANTED**—capable of doing any kind of work; take care of apartments or laundry to order. **MRS. MARY M. WARD**, Brookline, Mass., or 100 Myrtle Mass.

ASSISTANT—**COMPANION**—Wishes work; apartment, few hours each day. **MRS. A. THOMAS**, 230 W. Canton st., Boston, Mass.

ASSISTANT—**WOMAN**—**WANTED**—situation in or near Boston to exchange for board and room; references. **MRS. J. TURNER**, 57 Massachusetts st., Boston, Mass.

ATTENDANT wishes position; references. **MRS. J. TURNER**, 57 Massachusetts st., Boston, Mass.

AID, capable, wanted to assist in his

ATTENDANT—wide experience; well positioned; references. MRS. A. COTTELL, 312 St. suite 3, Roxbury, Mass. 329-2200.

ATTENDANT—Young lady (24) w/ position as adult attendant or child nurses; normal education and musical ability. MRS. M. BROWN, Box 18, W. worth, N. H.

ATTENDANT—Capable girl desires p/ work in home; conf. MRS. J. TITILE EMP. AGENCY, 379 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 294-4700.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, refined, experienced, references; can sing and play; fine musician; fine references. M. E. SIBLEY, 352 Massachusetts Ave., Boston 18.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION wishes p/ work, or as housekeeper for elderly in home. MRS. J. FLINT, 506 Elm St., New Haven, Conn.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION—Experienced care elderly people; city or suburban; references; references. MRS. N. GRIHAM, 90 St. Botolph St., Boston. Ph. 397-8300.

ATTENDANTS for elderly people & companionable housekeepers who can aid in housework. MRS. J. BURE, 100 Homes, HARVARD SQ. EMP. BUREAU, 30 Baylorn St., room 23, Cambridge, Mass.

ASSISTANTS—Mother and daughter, experienced in domestic work; unusual family, more for home than wages. MRS. GILBERT, 15 Chamber St., Boston.

BOOKBINDER, thoroughly experienced in all-round hand binding; positions: All types of books. M. MAGEE, Mercantile, 100 Dorchester, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer, age 44, native, residence Dorchester. \$10. Mentions references. MRS. J. M. M. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland St., Tel. CT. 2960.

BOOKKEEPER—experienced; wanted or change of office work; capable of taking charge of office. MAUDE L. MILLER, 100 Dorchester, Boston.

CHAMBERMAID, 6 years' experience wishes position. MISS BAGLEY'S EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, room 2, 36 Boylston st., Boston. CHAMBERMAID, experienced, laundress, constant help; first-class laundress, neat, willing; best references; also second maid, experienced. MISS SHEA, 37 Fort St., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID, experienced, wishes position. MISS HASKINS, 151 W. Newton st., Boston, Mass.

CHAMBERMAID and laundress; best references. MISS BAGLEY EMPLOYMENT OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

CHAMBERMAIDS, city references, with experience. MISS HASKINS, 151 W. Newton st., Boston.

CHAMBERMAID-LAUNDRESS—Young, neat, willing, good waitress, two years' experience; also second maid, one year experience; city or suburbs. MISS SHEA, 37 Fort St., Boston.

CLERICAL WORK wanted by young lady with experience for evenings and Saturday afternoon. Apply northward, 200 Washington st., Boston.

CLERICAL WORK wanted by young lady with experience. Apply MISS ZILVERMAN, 107 Kingsland st., Dorchester.

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

STOCKS ADVANCE QUITE BRISKLY; MARKET NARROW

Great Northern Ore Continues to Be Weak Feature of New York Market—Trading Generally Is Quiet

LOCALS ARE STEADY

Great Northern Ore was again a conspicuously weak feature on the New York stock exchange this morning. Otherwise the market at the opening showed little change from Saturday's closing prices. Fractional advance were recorded by most of the issues dealt in, but these were lost in the first few minutes of trading. It was a dull, dragging market, with little incentive to buy or sell stocks. The tone was moderately weak.

There was no news to influence prices. Sentiment continues somewhat mixed but the professionals are generally bearish and some are very pessimistic.

Good fractional gains were recorded by many local stocks at the opening. There was a good demand for some of the coppers.

Great Northern Ore opened off 3/4 at 35 1/2, declined to 34, and then recovered partially. Colorado Fuel & Iron opened up two points at 28, but dropped most of the gain.

Reading was up 1/4 at the opening at 148 1/2. After improving slightly it sold under 148. Union Pacific opened up 1/4 at 171 1/2. It declined to 170 1/2, and then advanced above 172. Steel opened up 1/4 at 62 1/2, declined to 62, and rose almost a point before midday.

Other stocks moved within a narrow range. Around midday the New York market was quiet and steady.

On the local exchange North Butte opened up 1/4 at 24 1/2 and advanced to 25. Calumet & Arizona opened up 1/2 at 57, advanced to 57 1/2, and lost part of the advance. Lake Copper opened unchanged at 33 1/2, and advanced above 34. United Fruit was up 1/2 at the opening at 182, but declined a good fraction before midday.

Stocks became considerably stronger in the early afternoon, and by 2 o'clock had made much headway over the low prices of the forenoon. Gains of 2 points or more were made by Reading, Union Pacific, Steel and Lehigh Valley. Canadian Pacific, American Smelting and Amalgamated Copper also had good advances. On the local exchange Shattuck & Arizona, Lake Copper, Copper Range, Calumet & Arizona and Hancock had good advances.

LONDON—The markets closed somewhat spotty. Home rails closed at the top on the announcement of the labor agreement. Gilt-edged investments participated in the strength.

Americans were easy and Canadian Pacific moved in sympathy. Foreigners and mines had a mixed appearance. De Beers of 1/4 at 19 1/2. Rio Tinto of 1/4 at 7 1/2.

The continental bourses were heavy.

NEW YORK METAL MARKET
NEW YORK—At the metal exchange a decidedly firmer tone was shown in copper. Tin weak. Copper spot 12.05 at 13.25, Dec. 13.37 1/2, Jan. 13.05 at 13.37 1/2, Feb. 13.07 1/2 at 13.37 1/2; lead 4.40 at 4.50; spelter 6.25 at 6.35 and tin 43.85 at 44.85.

BOSTON LOANING RATES
Boston loaning rates for stocks this morning were: Amalgamated, 4, Telephone 3, Steel 3 1/2, North Butte 3, Copper Range 4 1/2, Inspiration 3 per cent.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Rain late tonight or on Tuesday; moderate to brisk south to southwest winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Rain late tonight or on Tuesday; colder today in Connecticut and western Massachusetts.

An area of low pressure central this morning over Lake Superior extends southward in a trough to the west Gulf coast. It has caused rain during the last 24 hours from the lake region southward over the central valleys to the Gulf. Moderate temperatures prevail in the districts east of the Mississippi river, but an extensive area of high pressure over the western states is causing a decided fall in temperature west of the Mississippi in the rear of the storm.

The area of high pressure that has persisted over the Atlantic states for several days past is slowly moving out to sea and will be followed eastward by the disturbance in the central districts. This will probably cause light rain in this vicinity tonight and Tuesday, followed by clearing and colder by Tuesday afternoon or night.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. 52.12 noon 50.12
Average temperature yesterday, 50.1-51.2.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo 62 Albany 52
Saginaw 56 Pittsburgh 52
New York 56 Chicago 50
Washington 64 Des Moines 56
Philadelphia 62 Denver 56
Jacksonville 76 St. Louis 64
San Francisco 66 Portland, Me. 48

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW

Rise 5:04 High water, 4:12
Sun sets 4:32 4:27 a.m.; 4:40 p.m.
Length of day, 9:08

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions of the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	2 1/2	2 1/2	2	2
Allis-Chalmers pf.	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Amalgamated	62	63 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2
Am. Can.	55 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am. Can. pf.	53 1/2	53 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Am. Coal	91	91 1/2	91	91 1/2
Am. Coal pf.	53	54	53	53 1/2
Am. Cotton Oil	44	44	44	44
Am. Lumber	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Am. Smelting	71 1/2	73	70 1/2	72 1/2
Am. Smelting pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Am. Sugar	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Am. T. & E.	138 1/2	139	138 1/2	138 1/2
Anacosta	37 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2
Atchafalaya	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
At. & C. L.	136 1/2	137	136 1/2	137
Balt. & O.	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
Barnhart	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Canadian Pacific	238 1/2	239 1/2	238 1/2	239 1/2
Canadian Pacific pf.	21	21	21	21
Chi. & N. W.	19 1/2	20	19 1/2	20
Chi. & N. W. pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chgo. & N. W.	23	23	23	23
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	71 1/2	72 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2
Chgo. & N. W. pf.	28	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Col. Southern	47	47	47	47
Con. Gas	137	138 1/2	137	138 1/2
Con. Products	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
D. & W. S. & A. pf.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Erie	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Erie pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	41	41	41	41
Gen. Electric	152	152	152	152
Gen. Motor Co.	35	35	35	35
Gen. Motor Co. pf.	75	75	74 1/2	74 1/2
Goldfield Consol.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gr. Nor. pf.	127	128 1/2	127 1/2	128 1/2
Gr. Nor. pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Harvester	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Inter-Met. pf.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Int. Paper	9 1/2	10	9 1/2	10
Int. Pump	33	34	33	34
Int. Pump pf.	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
Kan. City 80	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kan. City 80 pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Kan. City 80 pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Lehigh Valley	176 1/2	177 1/2	176 1/2	177 1/2
L. & N.	156	156 1/2	156	156 1/2
L. & N. pf.	21 1/2	22	21 1/2	22
M. & S. L. pf.	59	59	59	59
M. & S. L. pf.	133	132 1/2	132 1/2	132 1/2
N. Y. Central	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
N. Y. Central pf.	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
N. Y. Central pf.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
N. Y. Central pf.	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Norfolk & Western	116 1/2	117 1/2	116 1/2	117 1/2
Norfolk & Western pf.	73	73	73	73
North American	40	40	40	40
Pacific Coast	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Pacific Mail	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Pennsylvania	121 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	122 1/2
Pennsylvania pf.	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Pittsburgh Coal pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Pullman	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2
Ree. Spring	31	31	31	31
Ree. Spring pf.	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Reading	148 1/2	149 1/2	148 1/2	149 1/2
Republic Steel	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Republic Steel pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Rock Island	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Rock Island pf.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Southern Pacific	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Southern Pacific pf.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Southern Ry.	71	71	71	71
St. Paul	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	110 1/2
St. Paul & N. E.	41	41 1/2	41	41 1/2
Tennessee Copper	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Tennessee Copper pf.	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2	86 1/2
Texas Pacific	23	23	23	23
Third Avenue	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W.	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W. pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Toledo St. L. & W. pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Univ. of Va. pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Univ. of Va. pf.	174	174	174	174
Univ. of Va. pf.	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
Univ. of Va. pf.	2	2	2	2
Univ. of Va. pf.	61	61	61	61
Univ. of Va. pf.	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2
Univ. of Va. pf.	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2	49 1/2
Univ. of Va. pf.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Univ. of Va. pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Univ. of Va. pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Univ. of Va. pf.	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Univ. of Va. pf.	53	53	53	53
Univ. of Va. pf.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Univ. of Va. pf.	18 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Univ. of Va. pf.	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2
Univ. of Va. pf.	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Univ. of Va. pf.	65	65	65	65
Univ. of Va. pf.	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2

GOVERNMENT BONDS

	Opening	Bid.	Asked	Closing
2 1/2 registered—100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
do coupon—100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
2 1/2 registered—101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
do coupon—101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2	101 1/2
2 1/2 registered—113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
do coupon—113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Panama 2—100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2
Panama 1938—100 1/2	100 1/2	100	100 1/2	100 1/2

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT

An increase of \$610,000 in the reserve excess was shown in the weekly statement of the Boston clearing house banks. The excess with reserve agents increased \$162,000. The statement in detail follows:

	Loans	Decrease
Clearinghouse	\$228,621,000	\$3,940,000
Deposits	192,942,000	7,625,000
Due to banks	78,565,000	2,680,000
U. S. deposits	3,183,000	21,000
Reserve agents	31,841,000	430,000
Exchange clearance	15,320,000	2,680,000
Due from banks	23,960,000	549,000
Five per cent fund	308,720	15,320
Legal tenders	4,339,000	208,000
Specie	26,194,000	250,000
Exch. with res. agts.	3,483,371	162,000

THE SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Local refined and raw sugar markets steady and unchanged; London beet easier, December 16 1/2, off 1/2; January 16 1/2, off 1/2; May 16 3/4, off 1/2.

COTTON ESTIMATE OF GOVERNMENT

WASHINGTON—The department of agriculture, in a report issued today, estimates the production of cotton in the United States for the season of 1911-12 at 14,885,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, not including linters.

The department's estimate for a series of years figures in bales of 500 pounds each—not including linters—follows: 1910-11, 14,225,000; 1909-10, 10,088,000; 1908-09, 12,920,000; 1907-08, 11,078,000.

According to the census bureau's figures, including linters, there were ginned in the season of 1911-12, 965,902 bales, in 1909-10, 10,380,209 bales, in 1908-09, 13,432,131 bales and in 1907-08, 11,323,882 bales.

LESS THAN SEVEN PER CENT EARNED BY PACIFIC COAST

Smaller Gross Earnings and Higher Operating Costs Responsible for Results During Fiscal Period

OPERATING RECORD

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the Pacific Coast Company, as a result of smaller gross earnings and higher operating expenses earned only 6.9 per cent on its \$12,525,000 capital stock, as against 8.3 per cent earned on a corresponding amount of capital stock in 1910.

This company, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, in 1897, as successor to the Oregon Improvement Company, has the power to mine and sell coal and other valuable minerals, to acquire and operate railways in Washington, Oregon, California and Alaska and in adjacent territory and to build, acquire and operate steamships between Pacific coast ports and tributary waters.

The operating ratio of the company was 81.4 per cent in 1911 as against 79.37 per cent in 1910. Gross earnings decreased about \$100,000 and there was nearly a corresponding expansion in operating expenses. Other income reflected slight improvement, although this is not a prominent source of revenue for the Pacific Coast Company.

The capitalization was not increased during the year and fixed charges remained unchanged. These charges consumed 3.2 per cent of gross and 18.34 per cent of total net earnings in the last fiscal year as against 3.16 per cent of gross and 16.29 per cent of total net earnings in the previous fiscal period.

From this calculation it is apparent that the bonded indebtedness is not a matter that need give either the directors or investors any great concern. It has also been the policy of the company to charge off to depreciation before dividends. In the last two fiscal years the amounts appropriated to depreciation have approximated \$240,000.

The income account indicates that the Pacific Coast Steamship Company was particularly responsible among the subsidiaries for the poorer showing made in the last fiscal year, earnings being less and expenses higher than in 1910. Working capital was slightly smaller than in the previous fiscal year, induced largely by a reduction in the cash item. Current assets amounted to \$2,608,243 and current liabilities totaled \$1,211,313, which left working capital of \$1,457,114.

In 1910 current assets totaled \$2,777,108 and current liabilities amounted to \$808,632, which left working capital at \$1,968,476. It is apparent that the company has all the cash on hand that it needs for current wants.

The profits as a result of the year's operation amounted to \$22,782, as against \$115,332 in 1910.

The Columbia & Puget Sound Railway Company, one of the subsidiaries, suffered a decrease in revenue because of generally poor lumber business and the shutting down of the Lawton mine following a cave-in. A number of maintenance additions were also made.

The result of operations in the last six years has been:

	Gr. Earnings	Net Earnings	Surplus
1911	\$7,708,739	\$1,328,980	\$22,782
1910	7,063,148	1,512,478	115,332
1909	6,280,507	938,480	145,082
1908	7,972,958	1,052,332	41,109
1907	7,406,495	1,419,878	470,840
1906	6,508,412	1,072,418	435,534

BOSTON STOCKS

BOSTON—The following are the transactions of the Boston Stock Exchange giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

OPERATING RECORD

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1911, the Pacific Coast Company, as a result of smaller gross earnings and higher operating expenses earned only 6.9 per cent on its \$12,525,000 capital stock, as against 8.3 per cent earned on a corresponding amount of capital stock in 1910.

This company, which was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, in 1897, as successor to the Oregon Improvement Company, has the power to mine and sell coal and other valuable minerals, to acquire and operate railroads, to

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

LUMBER PRICES HOLD FIRM IN A QUIET MARKET

Dealers Settling Down for the Winter Trade and There Is Less Activity in the Building Line at Present

WHOLESALE PRICES

Lumber prices are holding very steady notwithstanding the comparatively quiet business reported. There is less talk among New England dealers of easing of prices and in some quarters decided firmness in quotations is noted.

According to New York advices, business was generally quiet during the past week, and dealers are settling down for the winter trade in most instances. However, prices are about steady within the range quoted, with an upward tendency noted for yellow pine. White pine is moving slowly and prices are steady as quoted. Hemlock is in good supply, but trading is dull, owing to the inactivity in building lines. Yards are well supplied in the hardwood descriptions, with a better call noted in some quarters. Oak and ash are moving in fair volume at current prices. Mexican mahogany is in good request and values are firmly held. Lath is dull and featureless.

Prices quoted below are those of wholesalers in the yards as given by the Commercial Bulletin:

SPRUCE LUMBER

Rail shipments: Frames, 9-in. and under, \$24; 10 and 12-in., \$26.
Random, 2x4, \$21; 2x3, \$20.20; 2x5, 2x6, 2x7, \$19.50; 2x8, \$22.20; 2x10, 2x12, \$23.50; 2x4, \$21.50.

Merchantable spruce boards, \$18.50 @ 19.

Matched spruce boards, 12 ft., \$21.50 @ 22.

Hemlock boards, 12, 14, 16 ft., \$19.50 @ 20.

Bundled furring, clipped to length, \$19 @ 20.

SHINGLES, LATHS, CLAPBOARDS

Shingles: Extras, \$3.50 @ 3.00; clears, \$3.20 @ 3.30.

Laths, spruce, 1 1/2-in., \$4 @ 4.15; 1 1/2-in., \$3.50.

Clapboards, spruce, 4 ft. extras, \$50; clears, \$48.

SOUTHERN LUMBER

Prices for flooring are for 1x4:

Arkansas and long leaf pine—Partition B and better, 3/4x3/4, \$28 @ 29; No. 2 common 1x6, \$19 @ 19.50; No. 2 1x8, \$20.25 @ 21.25; flooring edge grain A, \$39.50 @ 41; grain B, \$36 @ 37.50; grain C, \$31.50 @ 33; grain A, \$27.75 @ 29; grain B, \$26.50 @ 27.

North Carolina pine—Edge board, 4x4 under 12-in., \$29.50 @ 30.25; partition C, 1, 13-16x3/4, \$30 @ 30.50; roofers, 6-in., \$10.25 @ 10.75; roofers, 8-in., \$20.25 @ 20.75; flooring, No. 1 flat, \$29.25 @ 29.50.

Cypress, 1s and 2s—1-in., \$46 @ 47; 1 1/2-in., \$48 @ 49.50; 2-in., \$50.75 @ 52.75; 3-in., \$59 @ 61. No. 1 shop: 1-in., \$29 @ 29.50; 1 1/2-in., \$35 @ 37; 2-in., \$38.75 @ 39.75.

HARDWOODS

Quotations for hardwoods are for southern and western lumber. It is impossible to quote eastern stock as it is not graded. The prices given for white pine are for the most carefully graded stock.

1s and 2s

Ash, brown, 1-inch \$35 @ 56; 1 1/4, 1 1/2 inch, \$60 @ 61.

Basswood, 1-inch, \$43 @ 45.

Birch, red, 1-inch, \$54 @ 55; sap, 1-inch, \$43 @ 44.

Cherry, 1-inch, \$60 @ 65; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$105 @ 110; 2-inch, \$115 @ 120.

Chestnut, 1-inch, \$53 @ 55.

Maple, 1-inch, \$40 @ 42; 1 1/4, 1 1/2-inch, \$43 @ 45.

Oak: white, quartered, 1-inch, \$85 @ 87; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$88 @ 90; white, plain, 1-inch, \$54 @ 58; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$56 @ 60; red, plain, 1-inch, \$54 @ 58; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$56 @ 60.

Walnut, 1-inch, \$115 @ 120; 1 1/4, 1 1/2 inch, \$125 @ 130.

Whitewood, 1-inch, \$61 @ 63; 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 inch, \$64 @ 66.

WESTERN WHITE PINE

Uppers, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$100; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$110; 4-inch, \$115.

Selects, 4-4, \$87; 5-4, 6-4, \$84, \$90; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$100; 4-inch, \$107.

Fine common, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, \$75; 2-inch, \$78; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$85.

No. 1 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$55; 5-4 inch, \$64; 6-4 inch, \$65; 8-4 inch, \$68; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$90.

No. 2 cuts, 4-4 inch, \$38 @ 39; 5-4, 6-4 inch, \$53 @ 55; 8-4 inch, \$57; 2 1/2 and 3-inch, \$75.

No. 1 molding, medium widths, \$60 @ 65; stained saps, 1 to 2-inch, \$50 @ 60; shaly clear, 1 to 2-inch, \$49 @ 60.

Barn board—10-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$41; 8-inch D. & M. No. 1, \$39; 10-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$35.50; 8-inch D. & M. No. 2, \$34.

RIO DE JANEIRO TRAMWAY

MONTREAL—Shareholders of Rio de Janeiro Tramway, Light, Heat & Power Company, have authorized an increase in capital stock from \$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000. As soon as the necessary legislation is secured \$3,000,000 will be issued at 105, and the balance held in the treasury against future necessities.

TIN PLATE EXPORTS IN OCTOBER TWELVE TIMES THE IMPORTS

WASHINGTON—Tin plate exports in October were 12 times as much as the imports of that article. The quantity exported in the month of October, 1911, was 15,941,893 pounds valued at \$533,997, and the imports for the same month aggregated 1,296,877 pounds valued at \$48,284.

The figures of the bureau of statistics, department of commerce and labor, show a marked change in the trade movements of tin plate. The October imports and exports, stated in quantities, during the last three years are as follows:

	Imports	Exports
1900	11,117,005	1,414,110
1910	3,737,907	12,396,141
1911	1,296,877	15,941,893

The marked decline in the imports during the last two years, as explained in a statement recently issued by the bureau of statistics, is due to the high price of tin plates in foreign countries, coupled with relatively lower prices in the United States. In October, 1911, the average import price of tin plates was 3.5 cents per pound, against 3.2 cents in October of last year, and 2.7 cents in October, 1909. As the value of imported articles is based upon their actual wholesale price in the country from which exported to the United States, the figures quoted seem to indicate a steady rise in the foreign price of tin plates, due in part to the rapid growth of the canning industry in all parts of the world. The growth in the domestic canning and preserving industry in the United States alone is illustrated by the fact that the value of products has increased from \$38,000,000 in 1890 to \$157,000,000 in 1909. Practically all the tin plate imported into the United States is the product of the United Kingdom.

Most of the tin plate imported in the recent years has been for use in the manufacture of cans and other articles used in the export trade, in which case 99 per cent of the duty was refunded under the drawback law. The marked advance in price of tin plates abroad has apparently led to the substitution of domestic tin plate for the foreign article for use in exportation.

The causes of this change in the movement of tin plates in our foreign commerce as quoted from an authority on the subject in a recent discussion prepared by the bureau of statistics, are as follows:

"A number of reasons have contributed to the changes in the statistics referred to. The price of tin plates advanced very materially abroad, owing to the high price of sheet bars, augmented by the enormous increase on the continent and all over the world in the demand for tin plate for canning fruits, vegetables, fish, meats, and oil products. The demand for tin plate as containers for oil-products alone has increased tremendously, by reason of the development of oil-producing properties in Mexico, India, Persia and Borneo, to say nothing of the increase in demand in Russia as a result of more stable political conditions in that country. The largely increased consumptive demand of the world has taxed the productions of foreign mills to the utmost. Under these circumstances, American mills have supplied an increasing share of the requirements of American consumers for domestic consumption and export."

BOSTON BELTING COMPANY'S YEAR IS SATISFACTORY

The Boston Belting Company, according to its balance sheet for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1911, was easily able to pay its regular quarterly dividends of \$2 per share on its \$1,000,000 outstanding capital stock. The company's working capital alone at the close of the fiscal period was sufficient to discharge these dividends more than five times over as the appended table, in which merchandise on hand has been omitted as a current asset, indicates:

	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	Working Capital
1911	\$114,537	\$463,500	\$151,037
1910	\$95,507	\$422,000	\$181,807
1909	\$29,129	\$74,000	\$65,129
1908	\$21,711	\$140,000	\$81,711

There was \$45.10 behind each share of stock outstanding in 1911, as against \$48.18 in 1910. The company has also maintained a reserve fund of \$800,000 for several years. While the working capital was somewhat smaller than in 1910, there was only a slight shrinkage. The fact that the company has a comfortable amount of working capital and no bonded indebtedness, places it in a strong financial position.

The high price of crude rubber as well as the lighter volume of orders are less favorable as the cause for the slightly less showing in the last fiscal year. President Folsky in his remarks to the stockholders made no mention of the \$800,000, concerning which there have been rumors in the past that an extra disbursement might be made.

It is apparent from the balance sheet that the company is in no need of funds, and in view of general business condition the results obtained in the last fiscal year have been very satisfactory.

CAR BUILDERS ADVANCE PRICES
PITTSBURGH—It is understood that car builders have advanced the prices on the standard type of car \$100 a car.

CHARTERS GRANTED NEW CORPORATIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Charters have been issued the past week to the following business corporations:

Temple Place Wholesale Millinery Company, Boston, \$10,000; Ida M. Bennett, Nellie I. McDermott.
Artificial Flower Company, Boston, \$5000; Abraham Kosow, Isaac Kahler, Annie Brown.

The Worcester Window Cleaning Company, \$2500; Louis M. Kahn, Regina G. Lemire, Winthrop D. Lemire.

Eagle Investment Company, Boston, money lenders, \$25,000; Henry M. Schaub, Barnt Weneget, Joshua Cohen.

Dennison Manufacturing Company, Boston, \$5,000,000; Charles S. Dennison, Henry S. Dennison, Frank E. Ewing.

Arthur A. Adams, Frederick L. VanNess, Edward C. Thomas, Horace Lockwood.

Kandle-Born Company, Springfield, printing machinery, \$1000; Rudolph Born, Matthias Kandle, Walter E. Born.

Mill-Brook Farm, Inc., Concord, \$25,000; Wilmet R. Jones, Mary B. Jones, Ernest C. Jones.

S. L. Uhrig Tobacco Company, Pittsfield, \$25,000; Stephen L. Uhrig, William E. Putnam, Frederick H. Francis, Harris C. Pitt, George E. Beach.

Grove Investment Company, Boston, money lenders, \$10,000; Jacob Birenbaum, Jacob General, Morris Lichtenstein, Max Winer.

Boston Commercial Company, brokers, \$50,000; Alfred E. Long, Gustavus F. Walker, Katherine Cohen.

Boston Fertilizer Company, \$140,000; William A. Brade, Moses H. Libby, Florence B. Woson.

The Young Men's Corporation, Inc., Boston, money lenders, \$5000; Morris Wolfman, Sam Ginsberg.

Raymond Shoe Company, Haverhill, \$5000; Charles H. Raymond, Fred J. Thompson.

Boston Lightning Rod Company, \$10,000; Henry L. Willard, George C. Willard, Henry L. Willard.

Berkeley Trust Associates, Inc., Boston, money lenders, \$75,000; Walter Webb, Jennie McLennan, Frederick W. Kilpatrick.

William H. Bassett Company, Bridge-water, automobiles, \$20,000; William H. Bassett, J. Gardner Bassett.

J. F. Walsh Company, Boston, building supplies \$1000; Levi F. Walsh, John A. W. Silver, Alexander Miller.

H. T. Lazzelle Company, Springfield, farm products, \$20,000; Henry T. Lazzelle, Willis A. Stratton, Rorace R. Newton.

Orrin Ray, Inc., Boston, automobiles, \$50,000; Harry O. Ray, Alfred R. Green-delle, Willis N. Tuller.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 11)

Among the boot and shoe and leather dealers in Boston today are the following:

Dallas, Tex.—B. M. Graham, U. S. De Moines, Ia.—H. Westling, U. S. Detroit, Mich.—T. B. Jeffries of Crowley, Miller & Co., Inc., Pa.—Max Seeborn, U. S. Dubuque, Ia.—Ed Forgrave of Forgrave Bros., U. S.

Minneapolis, Minn.—H. A. Cool of Chase Mercantile Co., U. S.

Ogden Utah.—Joseph Plingree of Plingree Bros. & Co., U. S.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A. Meltzer, U. S. Philadelphia, Pa.—A. S. Schwartz, U. S. Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Max Seeborn, U. S.

LEATHER BUYERS

Auburn, Me.—E. C. Briggs of Foss, Packard & Co., Essex.

Bristol, England—Peter Allison of Davies & Co., Ltd., U. S.

Cincinnati, O.—D. A. DeHaan of The Plant-Butler Co., Essex.

Dumellon, N. J.—F. Harrington, Essex.

Glasgow, Scot.—J. E. Martin of W. & J. E. Martin.

Newark, N. J.—G. M. Denny of James A. Hanister.

Philadelphia, Pa.—G. H. Allen of McAdoo & Allen, U. S.

Reading, Pa.—T. H. Shinn of Curtis, Jones & Co., U. S.

FINANCIAL NOTES

New York diamond importers state that for the last five weeks there has been more real activity in the trade than at any time since 1907.

Cotton Exporters Association of New Orleans has refused to approve central bureau's cotton bills of lading validation plan as outlined by Liverpool interests, and instead has approved plan of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange.

Chicago & Northwestern will open for traffic today its new extension through central Wisconsin between Milwaukee and Weymouth, giving the road a water level line between lake Michigan and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Contract for sale of 73,000,000 feet of timber in Whitman national forest in Oregon at \$2.50 per 1000 feet has been made by the forest service. Preliminary applications for sale of 120,000,000 more feet from same forest also have been approved.

LIVE STOCK TRAFFIC

KANSAS CITY—Increased receipts of hogs, sheep, horses and mules give railroads centering at this market over 12,000 cars of freight more for the first 11 months than during 11 months of 1910.

Over 2,000,000 head of cattle have been delivered, nearly 3,000,000 head of hogs and over 2,000,000 head of sheep since Jan. 1.

PRODUCE MARKETS

Arrivals

Str Limon, from Port Limon, with 34,000 stems bananas, 112 boxes oranges, 25 bxs grape fruit.

Str City of Macon, from Savannah, with 8 cts vegetables, 47 bxs grape fruit.

Str Juniata, Sunday, with 16 bxs grape fruit, 629 bxs oranges, 163 bbls spinach, 21 cts parsley, 830 bags peanuts.

Str Howard, today with 90 bbls spinach, 100 bbls kale, 600 bxs oranges.

Str Tuscan, from Philadelphia, with 8 bbls 111 bskts sweet potatoes, 444 bxs macaroni.

Str Ontario, due tomorrow from Norfolk, has 450 bxs oranges, 200 bags peanuts.

PROVISIONS

Boston Receipts

Apples 1502 bbls 2537 bxs, cranberries 91 bbls, Florida oranges 2702 bxs, Jamaica oranges 112 bxs, California oranges 792 bxs, lemons 38 bxs, bananas 34,000 stems, grapes 344 bbls, raisins 2850 bxs, figs 57 bbls, dates 18-bxs, peanuts 830 bags, potatoes 37,100 bush, sweet potatoes 417 bbls, onions 1778 bush.

Boston Poultry Receipts

Today 5312 pkgs, last year 3467 pkgs.

Boston Prices

Flour—To ship from the mills, standard spring wheat patents \$5.25 @ 5.75, in wood, clears \$4 @ 4.00, winter wheat patents \$4.65 @ 4.90, straight \$4.40 @ 4.70, clears \$4.10 @ 4.50, Kansas hard winter patents, in jute \$4.40 @ 5.40, rye flour \$5.10 @ 5.80; Graham flour \$4.05 @ 4.80.

Corn—Carlots, on spot, new No. 3 yellow 71 1/2c, new yellow 71c; to ship from the West, all rail, new No. 3 yellow 69 1/2 @ 70c, new yellow 69 @ 69 1/2c.

Oats—Carlots, on spot, No. 1 clipped white 55c, No. 2 54c, No. 3 53 1/2c; to ship from the West, 38 to 40 lbs clipped white 54 1/2 @ 55c, 36 to 38 lbs 53 1/2 @ 54c, 34 to 36 lbs 52 @ 53c.

Cornmeal and oatmeal—Feeding cornmeal \$1.48 @ 1.52, 10-lb bag, granulated, \$3.90 @ 4.10, bolted \$3.80 @ 4; oatmeal, rolled \$5.50 @ 5.80 bbl, cut and ground \$6.05 @ 6.40.

Milled—To ship from the mills, all rail, bran, spring \$27.50 @ 28, winter \$27.75 @ 28.25; middlings \$28 @ 30, mixed feed \$28 @ 31, red dog \$32.25 @ 32.75, cottonseed meal \$30 @ 30.50, hominy feed \$31.50 @ 32, linseed meal \$39 @ 39.50, stock feed \$30.75 @ 31.25, gluten feed \$32 @ 32.25.

Hay and straw—Western, choice \$26.50 @ 27.50, No. 1 \$25.50 @ 26, No. 2 \$21.50 @ 24, No. 3 \$18 @ 19, No. 1 Canadian \$25 @ 25.50; straw, rye \$19 @ 20, oat \$9.50 @ 10.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—683 lbs, 1440 lbs, 48,474 lbs butter; 1115 lbs cheese, 1889 cs eggs.

1910—779 lbs, 41,073 lbs butter; 105 bxs cheese, 611 cs eggs.

New York Receipts

NEW YORK—Today—4930 pkgs butter, 538 bxs cheese, 4501 cs eggs.

1910—4766 pkgs butter, 604 bxs cheese, 4398 cs eggs.

Today's New York Market by Telegram

Butter market easy—Spec 37c, ex 36c, hhd spec 35c.

Cheese market firm—Hhd spec 16c, average fcy 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c, fresh spec 15 1/2 to 15 3/4c.

Egg market unsettled—Ex lts 35 to 36c, lts 33 to 34c, ref lts 22 1/2 to 23 1/2c, spec marks 24 to 25c.

Other Markets

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Egg market steady Dec. 9 at 30 1/2c.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Butter market steady Dec. 9. Ex 37c, No. 1 pkg atk 22c; refs 5442. Egg market firm: lts 28 @ 30c, ordinary lts 25 @ 27c; refs 1500.

Liverpool Cheese

Canadian, colored, 70.6; white 70.

NET PROFITS OF FOUR MILLIONS

Net profits of the Studebaker Corporation for the current year, it is understood, will be approximately \$4,000,000. This surpasses even predictions made earlier in the year when it was estimated that the company would earn about \$3,500,000.

The Studebaker Corporation, it will be recalled, was organized in the latter part of February, with a capital of \$45,000,000, of which \$15,000,000 is 7 per cent cumulative preferred stock and the balance common stock. No dividends can be paid on the common stock until there shall have first been accumulated and set apart as a "special surplus account" at least the sum of \$1,000,000, and not more than 6 per cent may be paid in any one year until there shall have been \$2,500,000 appropriated for this fund.

Of the \$15,000,000 preferred stock, \$13,000,000 was purchased by a syndicate composed of Lehman Bros., Goldman, Sachs & Co., and Kleinwort Sons & Co. of London, and was later offered to the public.

The Studebaker Corporation was a consolidation of the Studebaker Bros. Manufacturing Company of South Bend, Ind., conceded to be the largest manufacturer of horse-drawn vehicles in the world, and the Everett-Metzger-Flanders Company of Detroit, Mich., manufacturing the "E-M-F" motor cars.

STOCKHOLDERS IN TRUST COMPANIES OF THE HUB CITY

Twelve Million Dollars of Outstanding Stock Distributed Among More Than Twenty-Eight Hundred

PRINCIPAL HOLDERS

The \$12,050,000 outstanding stock of the 18 Boston trust companies is distributed among slightly more than 2800 shareholders.

The Old Colony Trust Company on April 1, 1911, had 377 shareholders, with an average holding of 66 shares. Among the largest holders are: Kidder, Peabody & Co. with 1514 shares; Lee, Higginson & Co. 2192 shares; Frederick Ayer 1157 shares; F. S. Mosely 806 shares; James J. Storror, trustee, 447 shares; Nathaniel Thayer 441 shares; W. B. Thomas 474 shares; Stone & Webster 393 shares; Quincy Shaw, trustee, 500 shares; Thomas Newbold 500 shares and William A. Russell & Bro. 400 shares.

Of the 5000 shares of Bay State Trust Company 4819 stand in the name of the Old Colony Trust Company; of the 15,000 shares of City Trust Company 14,931 are also in the name of the Old Colony Trust Company.</

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

RUSSIAN PROTECTION OF FINLAND CALLED NECESSARY IN DUMA

M. Kokovtsoff, New Premier, Explains That Conditions Existing Were Assurance of Peace and Prosperity

POLICY UNCHANGED

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG—Considerable interest was centered in the session of the Duma recently when the bills dealing with the Finnish annual military contribution to Russia were passed.

The occasion was one of especial interest, owing to the fact that the new premier, M. Kokovtsoff made his first speech on public policy. M. Kokovtsoff made it perfectly clear that the policy of the country was so firmly established that the mere change of a minister would not affect it. M. Kokovtsoff, it must be remembered, explained the views which he not only himself held but which were held by the Czar as well.

The premier gave due credit to the Finlanders for doing what they considered their duty to their country, but he explained that in his opinion, when the effects of political agitation had subsided the Finlanders would realize that only under the protection of Russia would peace and prosperity be assured to their country in the future as in the past. This view, he maintained, was already held by honest and industrious Finns, although it was true that the protection of the Russian eagle was considered in Finnish political circles in the light of oppression.

Referring to the annual contribution of Finland to the Russian army, M. Kokovtsoff said it was not for him to explain why Finns were unable or unwilling to serve in the Russian army, but he maintained that there was no alternative to an annual contribution. The premier concluded by saying that he hoped the Finns would soon realize that there was no real ground for opposition to the policy of Russia with respect to their country and that there was nothing in the nature of oppression in the measures they were considering.

The bills for gradually increasing the annual military contribution from Finland up to M.20,000,000 (\$4,000,000), and for equalizing the rights of Russians and Finns in the grand duchy were passed by a large majority.

COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY IS AGITATING PUBLIC

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN—A large number of meetings were held in German towns recently to consider the question of the increased cost of living. Meetings were held in some 60 towns throughout the country, the meeting in the capital being attended by some 7000 men.

A resolution was unanimously passed urging the raising of salaries and the increase of allowances for houses, added to which it was demanded that the number of hours per day should be shortened and other improvements instituted. Representatives of the various government departments were invited to attend the meeting in Berlin, but efforts were made by the authorities to prevent officials from attending, on the ground that in so doing they would be breaking the official oath.

KHARTOUM ORGAN NOW COMPLETED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Messrs. J. W. Walker & Sons, the well-known organ builders in London, have now completed the organ to be placed in the Khartoum cathedral. Owing to the nature of the climate of Egypt special precautions have been taken to insure the satisfactory working of the instrument.

Everything possible in the nature of complicated construction has been eliminated. The wood used is of the hardest Spanish mahogany and no reed stops have been included, since it is considered inadvisable to use them in a country where sand storms are prevalent.

NEW RIFLE SIGHT WILL ASSIST AIM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is reported that a new rifle sight has been invented which dispenses with the necessity for estimating the range between the firer and the object. A year or two ago an advance was made on the old system of sighting, by the introduction of an aperture in the back sight which enabled the firer merely to get foresight on the object aimed at, instead of having to align the notch in the back sight with the foresight and the mark. The former improvement in sighting allowed of a much more rapid aim being taken; the new development, however, will allow of automatic range finding.

TRADE OF PORT OF LONDON IS RECORD IN VOLUME AND VALUE

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The report of the port of London authority shows that in volume and value the trade of the port of London for the year 1910 was the highest on record. The total net tonnage of vessels entering and leaving with cargoes and in ballast from and to foreign countries, British possessions and home ports was 39,473,001, an increase of 962,012 tons on the figures for 1909.

That the capital is also the chief port of the United Kingdom is shown by the following table, which gives the volume of the total foreign trade of the United Kingdom and of its six leading ports for the last two years ended Dec. 31:

	1910	1909
United Kingdom	£1,212,402,841	£1,064,236,123
London	308,590,983	222,611,263
Liverpool	240,670,080	208,217,824
Hull	73,234,453	66,672,983
Manchester	47,434,296	43,706,029
Southampton	42,825,357	42,116,457
Glasgow	44,064,122	41,238,867

The gross revenue of the port of London for 1910 was £995,591, yielding, after deductions for interest on stock, sinking fund, writing off for repairs and renewals and reserve fund, etc., a net balance of revenue to be carried forward of £46,160.

Three programs of new works and improvements are under consideration: the first or urgent program, estimated to cost £3,896,700; the second, which should be necessary by the time the first is completed, estimated to cost £5,722,000; and the third, or contingent program, estimated to cost £4,808,000.

The first program provides among other things for the construction of a new South Albert dock, 4600 feet long, with a mean width of 600 feet and a depth of 38 feet, estimated to cost £2,156,000.

BILL FOR SATURDAY HALF-HOLIDAY FILED IN FRENCH CHAMBER

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France—A bill has just been deposited in the Chamber by M. de Mun with the object of making compulsory the Saturday half holiday for adult male and female workers in all industrial establishments.

This bill by which the author hopes to complete the projected "10 hours bill," fixes the working hours to 10 per day for the first five days of the week, Saturdays and the eves of fete days. The working hours of those who are protected by the law of Nov. 2, 1892, and of those adult women in the same building as the above, shall not exceed eight hours, and work shall cease at 4 o'clock in the evening.

The same rule is to be applicable after the law has been in use four years, also to those adult male workers who are occupied outside those establishments which employ women and children. During this term of four years, the working hours are not to exceed 10 hours on Saturdays, and the eves of fete days, nor is work to be continued after 6 in the evening.

COLLEGE TO HELP IMPERIAL UNITY MUCH IMPROVED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Prince Christian presided at the annual meeting of the Imperial Service College trust, and among the members of the council present were Sir Stanley Edwards, Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, Sir William Watts, and Sir Reginald Hennell.

The trust was established in 1906, its aim being to develop on imperial lines a college at Windsor where the sons of those who have served the empire in all parts of the world may be brought up together with those of the mother country in order to foster those elements of comradeship which tend to strengthen the chain of imperial unity.

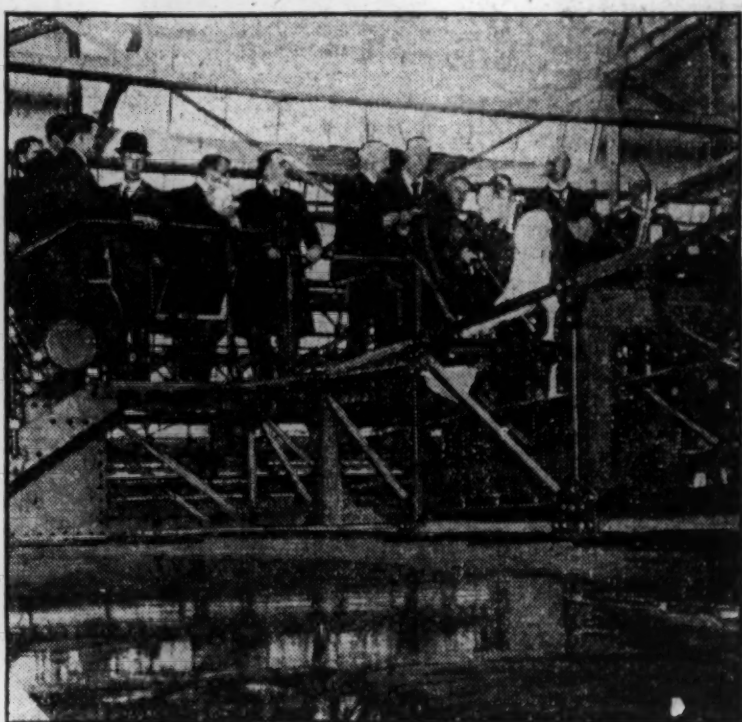
During the last few months great improvements have been made at the college, the progress being mainly due to the influence of Prince Christian and the energy of Prince Alexander of Teck and his colleagues on the board of governors. E. G. A. Beckwith has been appointed headmaster in the place of the Rev. C. N. Nagel. The number of scholars at present in the college is slightly under 100.

THEATER EXHIBITS SOUGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The trustees of the British Museum are willing to devote a section to a permanent exhibition of things pertaining to the theater. It has been pointed out by Sir Herbert Tree, that the section should contain models, plans and designs useful to those interested in the construction of the work of a theater from the start to finish, both from a practical and an artistic standpoint. There should also be some permanent collection of theatrical relics.

EFFECT OF SUCTION IN COLLISION IS TESTED



(Copyright by Central News Agency)

Judge and counsel in the Olympic-Hawke collision case watching suction tests carried out in the experimental tank at the Teddington laboratory

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—On Sept. 20 last, as the Olympic, the most recent addition to the White Star line, was sailing down the Solent on her way to New York, the cruiser H. M. S. Hawke, in some way not yet satisfactorily explained, collided with the mammoth liner. The question of damages has already occupied the law courts for some days.

In the course of the proceedings some information of a most interesting nature was given, the opinion being expressed that owing to the suction caused by the propellers of the Olympic, the cruiser was driven out of her course and so fouled the liner. Judging from reports of the trial published, it is considered that the pressure of the water against the hull of the cruiser, set up by the action of the liner's propellers, was sufficient to temporarily jam the steering gear, with the result that it was found impossible to carry out the urgent orders given to alter the course of the cruiser. The case is, at the moment of writing, not over.

Considerable importance being attached to this question of suction, it was decided that careful experiments should be made with model vessels, made accurately to scale as regards length, draught, etc. Those connected with the case therefore proceeded to Teddington, where models had been made in wax representing the two vessels. The equipment of the national physical laboratory at Teddington includes a tank 500 feet long and 30 feet wide. This tank forms a most important part of the equipment of the laboratory and it was in this tank that the experiments were carried out.

The model of the Olympic was fitted with propellers which were driven by an electric motor, the cargo, crew, etc., being represented by weights of lead or ballast. The models were set in motion and the proceedings watched by those present from what is termed the towing carriage which consists of a steel bridge spanning the tank and capable of traveling at varying speeds. The result of the experiments will be told in court and will doubtless have a considerable bearing upon the issue of the case.

The present instance clearly proves the great value of this experimental tank which proves of the greatest assistance, not only in settling the design of vessels, but in carrying out experiments of as important a nature as those connected with the case above referred to. In the case of some experiments it is necessary to observe the movements of models from below the surface of the water, and for this purpose observation chambers have been fitted which will allow of this being done.

FUNDS SOUGHT FOR BRITISH SOUTH POLAR EXPEDITION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The committee of the British Antarctic expedition, through the columns of the Times, has made an appeal to the public for fresh contributions toward the support of Captain Scott's expedition. The Terra Nova left New Zealand on Nov. 29, 1910, and returned there on March 31, 1911, having safely landed the expedition and carried out the orders received from her commander.

It is calculated that after repairing the damages to the Terra Nova, to which must be added the cost of new stores ordered by Captain Scott to replace those lost on the voyage south, the money remaining in the hands of the committee will be barely sufficient for the payment to the end of March, 1912, of the allowances to the wives and relatives of the officers and men of the expedition. It is clear therefore that further financial help is needed from the public on that score alone.

But what has in the opinion of the committee most changed the condition under which the expedition left England is the fact that the Terra Nova has unexpectedly come across the Norwegian expedition under Captain Amundsen, whose intention it is to make a dash for the pole in advance of Scott.

It is unknown what Captain Scott's intentions are in regard to the new circumstances, but the committee feels that this competition must have the effect of producing a very great stimulus to the public.

IMPROVEMENT OF WATERWAY FROM BIRMINGHAM URGED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In reviewing the year's trade at the half-yearly meeting of the Gloucester Dock Company, Sir William Marling alluded to the conference held at Worcester on the proposed improvement of waterways as a means of traffic, a report of which appeared in a recent number of The Christian Science Monitor.

He pointed out that while four waterways had been considered by the conference as important for Birmingham trades the improvement of three of them would be a matter of considerable expense, whereas the improvement of the fourth, that which lay between Birmingham and Sharpness, would be comparatively simple.

MADE-IN-AUSTRALIA WEEK IN ADELAIDE REVEALS PROGRESS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. A.—For the fourth year in succession in connection with the "Made in Australia" campaign initiated by the South Australian Chamber of Manufactures, the business firms in Adelaide devoted their shop windows for a week to a display of goods manufactured within the borders of the commonwealth.

The main purpose of the display was, of course, to stimulate patriotism to the extent of giving preference to home-made goods. Recognizing the importance of encouraging the secondary industries in every possible way, the government, together with the business section of the community, ably supported the efforts of the chamber in this direction. The result was that the celebration was a distinct advance on those of preceding years.

Attached to the goods were neat patriotic stamps directing the attention to the fact that they were of Australian origin; and their variety and general excellence testified that the commonwealth is rapidly coming to the front as a manufacturing country, and that in this particular South Australia is more than fulfilling her part. On various days during the week official inspections of the exhibits were made by his excellency the Governor, members of the chamber of manufactures and of other public bodies.

SUFFRAGE PETITION PROPOSAL REJECTED IN DUTCH CHAMBER

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—A proposal put forward by the leader of the Socialist party to the effect that a petition should be forwarded to the Queen praying her majesty to grant universal suffrage was rejected in the Second Chamber recently by a large majority.

Before such a measure as universal suffrage could be granted the constitution would need to be amended, for it still contains certain clauses by which a number of the working classes are excluded from voting. A committee including representatives of all political parties is at present engaged considering the question of amending the constitution with regard to universal suffrage as well as other points.

Goeman Borgesius proposed that the committee should arrive at a decision with regard to the suffrage question as soon as possible, in order that the proposed amendment might be considered before the general elections which are to take place in 1913.

Mr. Heemskerk, the home secretary, considered that it would be impossible to consider either the proposal put forward by the Socialist leader or the one from Goeman Borgesius. He added, however, that the government hoped that the work of the committee would soon be complete, although it would not be possible to fix a definite date.

FINLAND-SWEDEN FLIGHT IS PLAN

(Special to the Monitor)

STOCKHOLM, Sweden—Count Malmkj, who received his pilot certificate during the summer of 1910, is in the habit of using a Farman biplane. Count Malmkj is an enthusiastic airman and has decided to undertake a flight of 120 miles from Nystad in Finland to Osthannar in Sweden.

The proposed trip will entirely eclipse the numerous flights across the English channel that have been accomplished from time to time, and will, it is believed, constitute a record as regards flights over the sea.

ALLAHABAD SHOW CAUSED CHANGES

(Special to the Monitor)

ALLAHABAD, India—To judge by the report of the united provinces agricultural department, the exhibition held here has not been without its effect on the agricultural outlook of the population of the united provinces.

Considerable interest has been aroused in labor-saving appliances, with the result that 550 plows of modern design and a large number of other agricultural implements have been purchased, while working dairies modeled on those in the exhibition have recently been started in Benares and Lucknow.

Of sending their goods by way of either London or Liverpool. It was necessary to remind them of a fact in geography which they had apparently forgotten, namely, that the Severn as well as the Mersey and the Thames flowed through England, and that a Birmingham trader could place his goods on board ship for 10 shillings a ton less than he was paying now.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA'S RISING REVENUE IS SIGN OF PROSPERITY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—According to a White Book just issued the total revenue of southern Nigeria in 1910 amounted to £1,933,325, an increase of £571,344, as compared with 1909. Of the total revenue £1,440,284 was derived from customs duties, this sum being an increase of £452,713 on that of the previous year.

Imports and exports together show an increase of £2,095,000 as compared with 1909. Cotton goods were imported to the value of £1,306,000, as compared with £1,075,000 in the previous year. Exports of rubber rose by 650 tons, and cocoa by 1,500,000 pounds, the increase in the value of these exports being respectively £202,000 and £30,000.

F. S. James, the acting colonial secretary, says that "There can be no doubt of the unexampled prosperity of southern Nigeria, as indicated by the trade and revenue returns, and the people of the country and the administration can well be proud of the remarkable rate of progress which shows no sign of diminution."

"It is evident," he adds, "that the vast possibilities of this part of west Africa are only beginning to be realized."

LONDON LEADS CITIES OF WORLD; NEW YORK NEXT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—London, the biggest city in the world, has a population, according to the last census, of 7,252,963, as compared with 6,581,402 in 1901. New York claims a population of 4,766,883 and is growing very rapidly. Indeed its growth is faster than any other city of the world.

Paris takes third place with a population of about 3,000,000. Berlin follows with about 2,600,000. Tokio and Chicago are bracketed with a little under 2,500,000. Vienna, St. Petersburg, Philadelphia and Peking all have populations not much below the round 2,000,000.

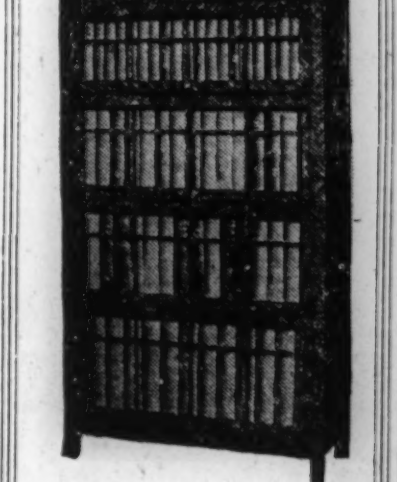
SALVATION ARMY SENDS TO CANADA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Colonel Lamb, the chief of the emigration staff of the Salvation Army, who has been in charge of that department since its inception eight years ago, is visiting Canada in order to complete arrangements for the transfer of 12,000 emigrants from England during the next year. Colonel Lamb hopes to obtain an interview with the premier to insure the same guarantee of cooperation from the new government as he received from his predecessors.

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GREAT DAM IN INDIA FOR IRRIGATION WILL SERVE 150,000 ACRES

(Special to the Monitor)

Mysore State Sanctions First Stage of Gigantic Scheme to Supply Water to Gold Fields and Crops

VILLAGES MUST GO

(Special to the Monitor)

MADRAS, India—The first stage of a gigantic scheme for supplying power to the Kolar gold fields and for providing a canal system for irrigation purposes, has been sanctioned by the durbar of the Mysore state.

A great masonry dam is to be constructed across the river Cauvery at a point eight miles west of Seringapatam at a cost of Rs.8,100,000 (\$2,700,000). The dam will be made of sufficient thickness to store eventually a depth of 118 feet of water, or 41,500,000,000 cubic feet; at first, however, it will be constructed only of sufficient height to store water to a depth of 80 feet, or a volume of 11,030,000,000 cubic feet.

The area to be submerged in the first stage of the project will be 24 square miles. It includes eight villages with a population of 5020, which will have to be removed. The dam will be 4200 feet long, the length of the waste weir being 1800 feet, with a waterway 12 feet high, to discharge 250,000 cubic feet per second.

The whole project, of which the present scheme is an instalment, is estimated to cost Rs.25,300,000, and provides for a canal system to irrigate 150,000 acres of land.

UNION PARLIAMENT TO MEET

(Special to the Monitor)

PRETORIA, S. Africa—The Union Parliament is summoned to assemble at Cape Town on Friday, Jan. 20, 1912, for the despatch of business.

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BUSINESS ANNOUNCEMENTS

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THE HOME FORUM

PLACE OF RARE INTEREST TO ANTIQUARIANS

TO THE artist and especially to the antiquarian, there are few places of more absorbing interest than the pretty little village of Heysham, which is situated at the foot of a rocky headland on the south shore of Morecambe bay, Lancashire, Eng. Whether seen from a distance or close at hand, its beauties cannot fail to strike even the least artistic. Its charms attracted even Turner himself, and the village formed the subject of more than one of his beautiful drawings.

Heysham is a place of great antiquity, the name being probably derived from Hesse, a Saxon chief who took possession of the rocky promontory and the adjacent lands. Its chief interest, however, lies in its archeological remains, which center in the old church.

The present parish church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, is very ancient, the older portions being Saxon. It is built in the rudest manner, but with extremely thick walls. Originally it was whitewashed inside and out, and must have looked very much like a barn. It has, however, been altered and enlarged from time to time, the present chancel with its beautiful windows being probably erected about 1340. A south aisle was added in the fifteenth century. Still much of the original Saxon building remains; an interesting feature which is frequently found in ancient churches dedicated to St. Peter being the rope

Strange Timekeepers

To ascertain the time at night, the Apache Indians employed a gourd on which the stars of the heavens were marked. As the constellations rose in the sky, the Indian referred to his gourd and found out the hour. By turning the gourd around he could tell the order in which the constellations might be expected to appear.

A Montagnis Indian of Canada will set up a tall stick in the snow when traveling ahead of friends who are to follow. He marks with his foot the line of shadow cast, and by the change in the angle of the shadow the oncoming party can tell, on arriving at the spot, about how far ahead the leader is. —Harpers Weekly.

A weed is no more than a flower in disguise. Which is seen through at once if love give a man eyes. —Lowell.

The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the content of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$3.00

Daily, six months.....\$1.50

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

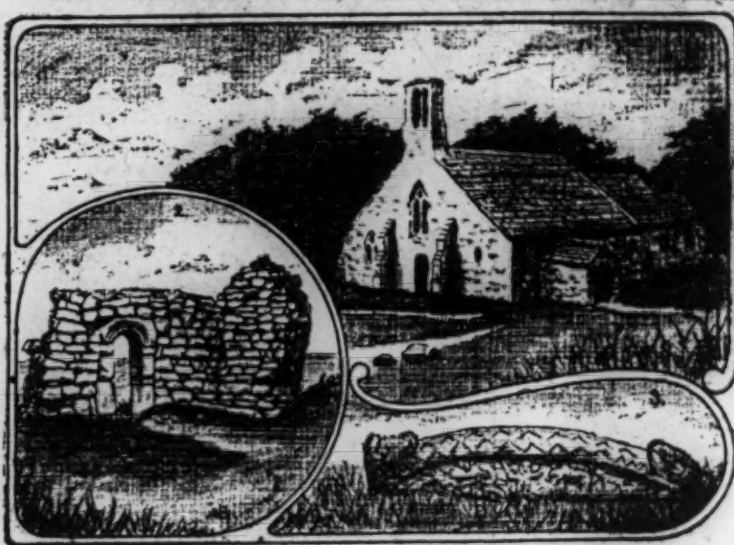
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(Drawn specially for the Monitor)
1. HEYSHAM CHURCH, MORECAMBE BAY, LANCASHIRE, ENG. 2. ST. PATRICKS CHAPEL. 3. THE HOGBACKED STONE.

pattern decoration, representing the fishing net.

The end below—the belfry in the sketch is all Saxon and the low, circular-headed doorway was then one of the main entrances.

On the summit of the headland are the ruins of a still older church, probably of Celtic origin. It is a building of extremely small dimensions, being only 24 feet long and eight feet wide. It is rudely constructed of stones of irregular shape and size, held together by mortar of extraordinary strength. The walls are two feet, six inches thick. It will be seen from the sketch that only two walls are now standing.

The chapel was dedicated to St. Patrick and the legend is that the saint actually visited Heysham and founded the chapel himself, but whether this is true or whether it was built in the sixth or seventh centuries by missionaries from Ireland cannot be ascertained.

A remarkable feature of the chapel is the fact that it possesses no east window, a very unusual thing, even in most ancient churches.

The chapel was a favorite resort of pilgrims from early times to the Reformation, and its services were probably maintained by their offerings.

The most interesting of the antiquities connected with the church is that named

Some Interesting Beginnings

There is an interesting list of literary writers who, having found a hospitable place in the columns of the religious paper, were encouraged to go on to still greater exploits. Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, Alice and Phebe Carey, Edward Eggleston, Joaquin Miller, Sidney Lanier, Bliss Carman, Gilbert Parker, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Maarten Mulock Craik, Ralph Waldo Emerson and many others began their careers in the columns of religious newspapers.

Hidden in the columns of such a paper are many products of the pen which will never attract attention outside the reading constituency of the newspaper, but which nevertheless are worthy of a place in our best productions and exert their silent influence in the building of a national literature, in the purification of a national conscience.—Nashville Christian Advocate.

I know that the enterprise is worthy. I know that things work well. I have heard no bad news.—Thoreau (Walden).

FLORENCE TO AMERICAN EYES

THE point of view of American travelers in Italy is shown by the following passage from a recent article in the New York Post. They seem to come into touch with the things long known as in a far part of their own.

Even the railway station does not here depress you as it did in Rome. There is but little of the noise and bustle of the metropolis and that you are in an ancient home of democracy is brought sharply to your notice by the dearth of porters. Once you have cleared the station the large salubrious air makes you breathe a sigh of relief. Signs of modernity there are here also, to be sure; nevertheless, an atmosphere of peace and serenity seems to be protectively brooding over this birthplace of culture and the

New Use for Siphons

In constructing the new waterworks system of Los Angeles, Cal., by which the waters of the Sierra Nevada are to be carried 250 miles southward through the longest aqueduct in the world, some method had to be devised for crossing deep canyons and gulches. The Romans overcame these natural obstacles by tier on tier of concrete arches raised to the elevation at which the water was to be carried across, but modern engineering employs steel, and in a number of instances the water will be carried across chasms by means of inverted siphons, the outlets of which are slightly lower than the inlets, so that the water will traverse the distance by means of gravity.—Popular Mechanics.

"The Hogbacked Stone," which is probably the finest of such stones in existence. Stones of this kind are exceedingly rare, only being found in the north of England and Scotland, and in most cases the figures and carvings have been partially or wholly obliterated. The sides of the stone are covered with the figures of men and animals, and the ends are finished by monstrous heads like hounds. The fact that the carvings are in such a good state of preservation is due to the stone having been buried probably for centuries, it being accidentally discovered and exhumed in the year 1800. Its date, according to the best archeological authorities, is probably about the sixth or seventh century.

"MY PRESENCE"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BEFORE Moses was sufficiently advanced to lead successfully the children of Israel out of Egypt, the land of oppression and bondage, there were times when his human sense of things seemed to wage a cruel warfare

against his "higher or spiritual sense, when materiality and its so-called forces and laws seemed to be more real and potent to him than did the "still small voice" of God which was continually speaking to him and urging him on to better and holier accomplishments. Beginning with the second, the early books of the Bible picture most vividly many of the preparatory steps that it was necessary for Moses to take in order to become a genuine deliverer of his people, or, to use the words of an eminent authority, that he "had much to learn before he could properly lead the great Exodus." This portion of the Scriptures indicates that Moses during his first lessons was much inclined to want some sort of an exceptional material sign to accompany him on his important spiritual mission, so that he might, as he thought, make sure that God really had called him, was with him and would help him. Despite the significant proofs of his heavenly Father's watchfulness and care which Moses had already had, we see him faltering at his task again and again and hear his complaining and objecting.

God's answer to Moses, an answer so tender and impersonal and direct that it may with unimpaired profit be heard and accepted of all men and nations in all times and places, is beautiful and sustain-

ing beyond degree. "My presence shall go with thee, and I will give thee rest." If there is any one passage in Holy Writ which, more than another, sums up the teaching of Christian Science and holds the secret of its practice, it is the passage just quoted. If there is any one which, more than another, elucidates and emphasizes the words and works of the master Metaphysician, Jesus the Christ, it is this answer of God to him who was destined to be the great lawgiver of Israel.

The grandest and best thing in the world is a demonstrable individual realization of God's all-presence and power. His never-failing goodness and love, which save from sickness and suffering as well as from sin and sorrow. It was this realization which at length flooded the consciousness of Moses and enabled him to take on added spiritual courage and overcome his lack of obedience, patience and sincere faith, the very lack that had hindered him so much in the work assigned to him by God, and had kept him from knowing that, as St. Paul says, "without faith [understanding] it is impossible to please Him: for he that cometh to God must believe that He is, and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him." It was this supreme realization which completely transformed Moses and made it possible for him to succeed.

Each man and woman who is credited in the Bible with having done good and noble things was governed more or less by the same triumphant realization of the truth about God which eventually came to the Hebrew lawgiver. Thus it was that God worked in and through these men and women and gave them strength and dominion; thus that they were equipped to put away mere passive faith—better termed blind belief—and to bring forth living, telling and undeniable results. The most interesting and admirable, yea the sublimest character of whom the Scriptures speak was Jesus of Nazareth, the great Physician and Teacher. It was this normal and model man who was more practical and successful than all other men simply because

Debt to Steam and Printing

Giving the reformation, the renaissance and discovery and invention full credit for their share in the work of bettering the race, still the principal causes were steam and printing, according to the opinion of Dr. Frank Crane, published in the Chicago Examiner. Dr. Crane further says: Railroads have done more to break down not only the physical but the moral barriers between men, than any other single agency. World-wide commerce is a surer guaranty of world-wide disarmament than all the peace conferences and pacts. It is the ocean liner that has rendered pirates impossible and flooded Europe with American ideas.

Add the printing press, which brings libraries and newspapers and the thoughts of past ages and of all far countries home to the smallest hamlet in Poland or Dakota. This unifying of all human-kind softens, refines, elevates each part. The many cargoes of the seven seas, the racing express trains, the snowstorms of the paper from the unwearied presses, all are busy at the gigantic moral and spiritual enterprise of getting humanity together.

Contentment

Sweet are the thoughts that savour of content;
The quiet mind is richer than a crown;
Sweet are the nights in careless slumber spent.
The poor estate acquires fortune's angry frowns.
Such sweet content, such minds, such sleep, such bliss
Beggars enjoy, when princes off do miss.

The homely house that harbours quiet rest;
The cottage that affords no pride nor care,
The meane that greets with countie musicke best;
The sweet consort of mirth and musicks fare,
Obscured life sets down a type of bliss,
A blinde content both crowne and kingdom is.

—Robert Greene (1580).

Quaint Tree Culture

The Mundus, a weekly published in Rome in five languages, says that one of the methods adopted by the Japanese to produce those curious miniature trees which have been so much admired in Europe lately is as follows: The pulp of an orange is removed through a small hole and the skin filled with a mixture of wool, charcoal and rich earth, with one seed toward the opening of the skin. The orange is put in a glass and watered by the hole and every now and then a little wood ash is added. The plant shoots through the opening and the roots pierce the skin; as soon as they do so they are cut off. After two or three years of this treatment the plant will be only a few inches high, but will have the aspect of an old forest tree.—New Orleans Picayune.

FRANCESCO BERGER STORIES

FRANCESCO BERGER, who for over a quarter of a century has been honorary secretary of the Philharmonic Society, has recently resigned. This society, which has done so much for musical education in England, will shortly celebrate its centenary.

Mr. Berger, who is a professor at the Royal Academy of Music and Guildhall School of Music, is the son of an Austrian father and a Bavarian mother. His musical education was begun in

Munich, where he spent his early childhood. At 8 years old he was a comrade secretary of the Philharmonic Society, and at 11 he was sent to Trieste to study operatic composition under Luigi Ricci, and the pianoforte under Carl Eckl.

Mr. Berger has been the friend of many celebrated men and his house is filled with portraits of such celebrities as Tchaikovsky, Grieg, Dvorak and Saint-Saens.

When Mr. Berger was a young man

he had the advantage of the friendship of Charles Dickens and was frequently a visitor in the author's house in Tavistock square. He says he is convinced that if Dickens had not been a great literary man he would certainly have made a great actor.

Francesco Berger gives an account in the Daily Chronicle of how on one occasion he was invited by Dickens to write the music for a play by Wilkie Collins entitled "The Frozen Deep," with Charles Dickens as the hero, and Wilkie Collins, Edward Piggott and Kate Hogarth in the cast. The performance of the play was a great success. Mr. Berger was the recipient of a most appreciative letter from Dickens, including a present of three studs in blue enamel and diamonds, each one being engraved on the reverse side with the initials "C. D. to F. B."

OPPORTUNITY OF TODAY

IT has been said by a well-known reformer in Europe that what persons of narrow means really desire most is not so much the money of the rich as their opportunities. Indeed a working woman is cited as saying that leisure to learn about beautiful things and the chance to enjoy them is what the poor need, not money.

Now this is an interesting statement, and will bear study. Most people who have had more money than is required for their actual daily needs are ready enough to admit that having better clothes and more expensive houses than they once had does not necessarily make them happier. Just this point of opportunity to live or travel in beautiful places is one of the best things which mere money can procure for any one.

But there is something further to be said, it would seem, and no one who has ever visited a city art museum on one of the free days can fail to know what it is. Namely, that the opportunity for

those who have little or none of this world's goods in their own hands to enjoy the most beautiful and best things is greatly extended today and is being taken advantage of to a high degree.

The Boston public library with its great store of books, its paintings that rank among the best work of the world, the beauty of marble and stone, the photographs and other treasures of the fine arts department, illustrates what is put within reach of the very humblest persons in a large city. And even in small towns the libraries often afford more treasures to the public enjoyment than any private houses of such communities can boast.

Of course it is to be said that the power to enjoy such things must be cultivated. That people busy all day at heavy toil have little leisure or inclination to the study which would prepare them to take advantage of their opportunities. On the other hand the free schools of the United States and the free or nominally free schools in other countries are doing the very things necessary in this line. Children have cultural opportunity which would have been the height of ambition for the rich in past ages, and all that the modern parent has to do toward his child's education is to maintain him. Even after the boy or girl is at work the night high schools afford abundant opportunity for study, and any one who truly wants to learn anything can teach himself, given the necessary books. So boys and girls thirsty for culture can gain it, if they will sacrifice their evening leisure.

While there is much which is selfish and hard in the world still, there is a marvelous widening of happiness and opportunity for every one, and the rapid progress of the recent past points to wonders to come in the near future.

Revered His Work

The man who said, "I am doing a great work. . . . I cannot come down," was laying bricks. At first glance it might seem as if he was thinking quite as highly of himself and of his homely occupation as he ought to have thought. But the underlying purpose and the far-reaching significance of his employment dignified it until it fully merited his high claim.

The bricks went into a wall. The wall surrounded the capital city of his country as its main defense, and the city was Jerusalem, the headquarters of the Hebrew people. His individual effort was taken up and given a new meaning and a wide significance because of its connection with a vast moral enterprise.—Charles R. Brown in Congregationalist.

It is more absurd to trust God by halves than it is not to believe in Him at all.—From an Old Scrap Book.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

About a Bray

Some one who lives in a country place where donkeys are used a great deal writes about the funny little animal to Our Fourfooted Friends. She says that the first time she heard a donkey bray she thought he must be in deep sorrow about something. The sound is very lonesome and sad and ends with a series of sobs. She heard it once over in Naples, Italy, where there are a great many donkeys, and thought then that it must mean that the little things were lamenting their hard fate as burden bearers. So when one day she heard her own pet donkey bray she ran hurriedly out to the barn to see what ailed him.

The man who had charge of the barn said that the donkey was calling after some of his companions who had just been driven away. So still the lady supposed that the sound in his voice meant sorrow and loneliness. Soon after she was walking along by the field where the animals were with her pockets full of apples and pears, with which she used to feed her pets. This special little gray donkey saw her. Throwing back his head and opening his big jaws to their very widest extent, he began the same long drawn cry of apparent utter despair and woe which she had heard from afar.

She hurried to stuff down his open throat everything she could lay hands on—apples and cookies and all the sugar—anything to stop that pitiful lament before it got to the sobbing stage.

Motherly Admonition

A New York woman of great beauty called one day upon a friend, bringing with her her eleven-year-old daughter, who gives promise of becoming as great a beauty as her mother.

It chanced that the callers were shown into a room where the friend had been receiving a milliner, and there were several beautiful hats lying about. During the conversation the little girl amused herself by examining the milliner's creations. Of the number she tried on, she seemed particularly pleased with a large black affair which set off her light hair charmingly. Turning to her mother the little girl said:

"I look just like you now, mother, don't I?"

"Sh!" cautioned the mother, with uplifted finger. "Don't be vain, dear."—Lippincott.

Today's Puzzle

PUNCTUATION PUZZLE
Punctuate and capitalize the following sentence so as to make good sense: That that is is that that is not is not that that is is.

ANSWER TO FRIDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Transom.

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Scriptures

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Falmouth and
St. Paul Sts.
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, December 11, 1911

Advertising and the Truth

THE year now drawing to its close has seen many notable conventions of American business men. Ways and means of furthering the special interests represented have not been overlooked. Much of the discussion has centered about international as well as national aspects of trade. More of it has had to do with actual or impending congressional legislation or supreme court decrees and their effect on business. Quite often the theme of debate has been the matter of technical proficiency, standardization of methods, reduction of the processes employed to the soundest basis of income-production.

Less frequently than the idealist would demand has there been frank facing of the ethics of the business carried on, and the results that would follow from careful scrutiny of methods and aims and a process of internal reform. Too often emphasis has been on markets rather than on morals, on profits instead of on ethics. The chief significance of the great convention of advertising experts gathered in Boston last summer was not in the high quality of its technical discussions, nor in the fine ideal of hospitality proffered by Boston and taken in the right spirit, nor in the splendid good fellowship that characterized the mingling of men from all sections of the country. Rather was it in the candor and directness of the self-criticism that the profession displayed, in the contrition for past derelictions that was manifest and in the resolute way in which plans were laid for stopping admitted abuses and setting about "uplift." No other gathering of business men has shown any corresponding degree of willingness to admit defects and to set about rectification without outside aid.

The moral quality that this convention of advertising men showed is recalled by the announcement that the Advertising Men's League of New York city has created a grievance committee before which evidence will come, from whatever source, as to dishonest advertising. Convinced that any agent or advertiser is guilty, this committee acting for the league intends to place its evidence in the hands of officials of the law, giving moral and financial support to prosecution. The Pilgrim Publicity Association of Boston is being urged to take similar action.

This policy, if carried out in every large center of publicity, would surely have a transforming effect. Imitated by other businesses, it would reduce the tasks of lawmakers fifty per cent and at once give higher tone to the whole American business world. Discipline from within and not from without is what many American institutions most need. It calls for clear definition of right and wrong where now there is fog and haze. It demands courage where now there is too much cowardice.

Linking the Three Americas

THE Pan-American railway has often been brought forward as a prospective agency for knitting Canada, the United States and Latin America into a bond that would go far toward establishing such amiable trade relations as will insure, for all time, peace and prosperity to the western nations concerned. But, in advance of the completion of the glistening trail that shall bring north and south into closer touch, the recently organized Pan-American Chamber of Commerce, with headquarters in New York, promises to blaze a new way commercially, just as in Washington the Pan-American Union assures freer political intercourse among the twenty-one American republics. By including Canada and Hawaii in the plan for better business relations, the promoters of the organization acted wisely, and it is easily seen that their vision led them beyond the boundaries of America in their efforts to benefit the nations directly interested.

Trade disputes are of much more frequent occurrence than those not acquainted with large business transactions are aware. The New York Chamber of Commerce not long ago instituted a board of arbitration, which is to do for commercial interests what international arbitration is intended to do for nations. Disputes among business men, whether those engaged in interstate traffic or in exporting or importing, have often led to long delays when brought into the courts. It is the purpose of the Pan-American Chamber of Commerce to make mediation a feature of its work, and thereby not only to facilitate business but to assure just decisions to those who will abide by its findings.

National and state legislation, especially during the unstable period through which business is now passing, play a considerable part in trade transactions of today. The Pan-American Chamber of Commerce proposes a campaign of enlightenment. From the New York headquarters will issue information of all kinds bearing on the object in view, and it is apparent that, where advice will be of the reciprocal kind, where the intention is to get and give the best views on a given subject, the business world at large must derive great good.

An Absurd Postal Situation

AN INDIANAPOLIS contemporary, calling attention to a recent announcement of the British postmaster-general that negotiations between the United Kingdom and the United States had resulted in an agreement for a reduced rate on parcels between the two countries, to take effect on and after the first day of the present month, assumes that the arrangement has become operative and that three-pound packages by post between the United Kingdom and the United States are now carried for 30 cents instead of 36 cents, as formerly. On this basis it points out that while such an arrangement must be agreeable to those who find it necessary to send parcels from the United Kingdom to the United States or from the United States to the United Kingdom, the new contract is no better than the old for those who want to send a parcel by mail from one place in this country to another. Inquiry at the general postoffice in Boston shows that this new arrangement is not in operation at the present time.

It is probably awaiting consummation. But this does not affect the main proposition. It still remains a fact, as our Indianapolis

contemporary puts it, that those desiring to send holiday packages from the United States to any part of England, Ireland or Scotland—or to any part of other countries in the postal union—may do it at a much lower rate than they can send packages by mail to places in their own immediate vicinity.

There is no complaint in the United States against a cheap foreign parcels post and no intention of antagonizing it. Rather will the reduction anticipated by the British postmaster-general, when effective, give general satisfaction. Popular opinion in the United States favors minimum rates on all classes of international postage. All that is asked is that the present tariff on parcels which discriminates against those who employ the domestic service shall be made to conform to the simple rules of equity and common sense. Nothing could be more absurd than a situation which enables a person in Portland, Ore., for example, to mail a parcel to London at a lower rate than that at which the same parcel can be mailed to Seattle.

WHEN Dartmouth College recently summoned experts from all parts of the country to discuss for the first time in a formal and thoroughgoing way the standardizing of business methods by efficiency tests it performed a national service. When the trustees of Amherst College recently formally replied to an alumni appeal that the college be put exclusively on a cultural basis it contributed to enlightenment on an issue that interests educators and publicists from the Atlantic to the Pacific. When Clark University recently summoned to Worcester the ablest American experts on Japan and Japanese history and civilization and also invited Japanese scholars like Nitobe of the Imperial University at Tokio and Isakawa, professor at Yale University, it aligned the American university with great international movements and did its part to mediate between Orient and Occident.

From the strictly New England standpoint, however, there have been even more significant events than these in the educational world of late. First was Harvard's announced determination to relate its life more closely to that of the city of Cambridge, a policy that has since been formally declared as binding hereafter at Yale in its attitude toward New Haven's vexed municipal issues arising from entirely new economic and racial conditions. Then came the inaugural of President Murlin of Boston University, in which he urged upon that institution the ideal of a far more vital relation to the city, and that it become in truth what it ambitiously is in name, a city university.

Most recent, and in some ways most significant for New England, is the utterance of the president of Middlebury College, who urges a distinct specialization of the New England educational institutions in service of the section wherein they are placed. They never again will have the same relative number of students from beyond the Hudson that they had formerly. Recent statistics at Yale point clearly to this result. The men who are to be trained and the funds that support are hereafter to be more rather than less from New England. Whether the revenue comes from private donors or from public treasuries matters not so much as that the colleges and universities meet the demands of contemporary democracy in the way of active service, expert guidance and formal relation of the process of education to that of government and training for civics. Former reserve and isolation spell decline and loss of prestige and financial support. The program hereafter must include an active share in the maintenance of the prosperity of New England, extension of her markets, education of her leaders in commerce and industry, government of cities and the shaping of her social life. Evidently President Thomas has been visiting western universities. Whatever the source of his inspiration, we believe he has the right vision and has blown the right blast.

Potatoes from Abroad

THERE was an estimated shortage of between 75,000,000 and 90,000,000 bushels in the potato crop of the United States last year. It is pretty difficult for the average intellect to grasp these numerals in their full meaning, but it may come easier when it is stated that every man, woman and child within the borders of the republic has an allowance of about four bushels of potatoes annually and that this allowance would have been cut down to three bushels during the present year if Scotland and some other countries had not helped out. In 1900 the acreage given over to potatoes in the United States was 3,325,000, an increase of about 1,000,000 in ten years; the number of bushels grown had increased from 228,783,232 to 376,537,000, and the value of the crop had advanced from \$89,328,832 to \$206,545,000.

It will be seen from these statistics that Americans are very fond of this purely native; if widely transplanted, vegetable. But a stronger evidence of this fact is to be found in the recent arrival in New York from Glasgow of one potato cargo of 1500 tons and in the announcement that several other cargoes are to follow. Scotland is not so noted for potatoes as for several other things, but last year, strange to say, it had an extraordinary crop of these tubers and this year the Scottish farmers and market gardeners have been reaping a harvest as a result of the shortage of the potato crop in the United States and elsewhere.

But in this they are by no means ahead of the American growers, whose crops last spring were up to the average. Some of the latter have been able to command practically their own price. In this connection it will be in order to mention the interesting fact that in recent years the state of Maine has forged ahead in potato culture until it is now led only by New York and Michigan. Its yield to the planted acre in 1909 far outstripped that of any competitor, it being 225 bushels, as against 120 bushels for New York and 105 for Michigan.

Bringing potatoes to the United States is a little like sending coals to Newcastle, for potatoes to supply the world might be raised in this country even in so-called "short" years if the available and suitable soil were fully cultivated.

THERE may be no political significance in the fact that Chicago is altogether indifferent as to whether the Republicans shall hold their national convention there next year, and yet it does seem a trifle strange.

THE question is whether the recently evolved "puckerless" persimmon has any right to be called a persimmon.

New England Colleges' Sectional Duty

A MISTAKE is always made when one community sets itself up, as a criterion for another, when the people of one community, or those who are privileged to speak for them, attempt to prescribe for the people of another. There are certain recognized civic as well as moral standards, and it is proper and essential that these shall be encouraged and supported and pressed forward at every opportunity; but progress is rather hindered than accelerated when civic welfare promoters undertake, for instance, to introduce Boston methods into New Orleans, Chicago methods into Philadelphia, New York methods into San Francisco, or vice versa.

It is happily the case that there is a distinction between the peoples of the different great cities of the United States. The level of the commonplace has too often been adopted in their street plans, in their architecture. In physical appearance one American city, as a rule, is distressingly like another; only a few of the older communities of the East and South have preserved their individuality, and some of these, unfortunately, are rapidly becoming "modernized" and uninteresting; but it is a fact that there is a difference between the inhabitants of the large cities, and sometimes a very pronounced one, and that this difference is manifest as strikingly in business methods as in social customs, as strikingly in habits of thought as in ways of expression.

Ryerson Ritchie, whose ability as an organizer is known and recognized in Detroit, Boston and elsewhere, is engaged in promoting the movement for a "new San Francisco." He has already succeeded in bringing about a consolidation of scattered forces in that city which must redound to its good. In this newspaper recently appeared a statement from him which shows that he is possessed to a greater degree than most men of an insight into the conditions that make for or against the forward movement of a twentieth century community. We should say that he has succeeded thus far because he has caught the thought and impulse of San Francisco and recognized it to be a thought and impulse very different from those he was called upon to meet and to direct in Detroit and Boston.

Leaving Mr. Ritchie and San Francisco here, the moment is opportune for saying that the genius for communal leadership lies in knowledge of and sympathy with the sentiments and aspirations of the community. New York city has always been fortunate in having the silent, potential, energizing force of unlimited civic pride at the back of every movement looking to the advancement of its interests. This has been true, and is true today, of Chicago. It is true of Pittsburgh, of Cleveland, of Denver, of Los Angeles. It has become true of Detroit, of Cincinnati and Memphis. It was made true of St. Louis in the early years of the last decade, and it has been true of that city ever since. The operation of a patriotic civic spirit is observable nowhere more clearly than in New Orleans, Galveston and Mobile; we have evidences of it today in Baltimore, in Indianapolis and Des Moines. Kansas City, St. Joseph, Omaha, Sioux City, Helena, Butte, Portland, Spokane, Tacoma, Seattle—all seem thoroughly alive and alert to their opportunities and each seems to be going about the realization of its ambition in its own way.

It will be better if they do not try to be like each other, if they shall strive not to be mere imitations, replicas, of each other; if they shall preserve their individual traits, peculiarities, attractions; if only at the same time they seek to be one in every exalted human purpose and desire.

WE ARE informed by the newspapers that one of the largest parlors in one of the largest of the New York hotels was not of sufficient capacity to contain the women who assembled a few days ago to listen to an address by Prof. John B. Moore of Columbia University on the American government. Professor Moore spoke under the auspices of the women's welfare department of the National Civic Federation. He explained the federal system of administration, dealt instructively with its various departments and, to quote one of our contemporaries, "regaled" his auditors "with a great many facts which they had not thought of since the days when they studied history in school."

Professor Moore with respect to women is not, it would seem, an altogether sympathetic teacher. But this is neither here nor there. The point of importance is that women in these days are, judging by all appearances, sincerely desirous of instruction in governmental affairs, even though it must come to them from sources unfriendly to the satisfaction of their legitimate aspirations.

The reporter's remark that they were "regaled" with "facts which they had not thought of since the days when they studied history in school" is doubtless rather more figurative than accurate, but it contains a bit of truth which should not at this time be overlooked by thoughtful people. Too often has it been the case that the school history has marked the limit of woman's interest in politics and government. The average girl has been led by custom to regard the study of civics as useless, as a waste of time, and justly so. For, beyond such interest as she has been induced to take in public affairs that she might be able to listen intelligently to the conversation of her men friends and relatives, politics and government have had no real meaning for her. Where ignorance was expected, 'twere folly to be wise.

Women have not failed to comprehend as quickly and as broadly, as men other matters of supreme importance; now that they see the way to making use of the knowledge they will hardly fail to comprehend as readily as men the facts and details and cardinal points of government. The future welfare of the country seems to lie to some extent in the hope that they will learn many essential things about government and that they will apply their newly acquired knowledge conscientiously and determinedly.

A LAWSUIT in Leipsic, said to have been begun in 1511, has just been brought to a close. It was necessary, of course, to have a lawsuit of this kind carried on in a very old city.

THE publicity that is given the story about the \$200 restaurant waiter tip shows that such fees are not common. This should be consoling to those who draw the line at a nickel or a dime.

IT HAS been discovered that the Assyrians played bagpipes. People are asking, Where are the Assyrians now?

Genius of Communal Leadership

Women and Government